

ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1887

"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

10, CANADA, JANUARY 21, 1928

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The FRONT PAGE

The Last of The Great Victorians

Some of the prominent British writers of to-day were already famous when Queen Victoria died.—Rudyard Kipling is the most notable example. But somehow by common consent, the new school of writers who came to the fore during the last year of the nineteenth century are not classed among the Victorian group. On the other hand Thomas Hardy, who commenced to write in the sixties, and whose pen has been active in our own century, has always been classed with the giants of the Victorian period,—for a decade or more the last of them. He commenced to turn out novels just about the time Dickens leaned across his writing table with pen in hand and the manuscript of "Edwin Drood" before him, to sleep his last sleep. He was a young and active student of architecture, when Thackeray having delighted his comrades at a weekly "Punch" dinner, went home and died with tragic suddenness. He wrote as a contemporary of other great novelists, Anthony Trollope and George Meredith. His romances were winning widespread popularity in the days when Carlyle, the bearded oracle of Chelsea and Ruskin the apostle of beauty were still regarded as seers; and the opinions of the great stylist, Froude, were arousing controversy. Other great stylists less known to the general public like Newman and F. W. R. Meyers were still writing when Hardy published his earlier tales; and critics still awaited with anticipation expected volumes of verse that it was known beforehand would echo around the world from poets like Tennyson, Browning and Swinburne. In his beginnings Hardy was almost contemporary with Walter Pater whose prose was like song.

No wonder then that in such a literary atmosphere when nobility of expression and imaginative conceptions were the order of the day; when characters of fiction that were to become real and intimate friends of future generations were taking on life; Hardy should have himself written great prose and created immortal romances. Perhaps Hardy's most unique achievement was that of having given the short story a power and distinction that it had never previously enjoyed in the British tongue; his short Wessex tales found in several volumes remain models of structure, concentrated interest, and dignity of expression, not before equalled in that form by an Englishman. But the short tale can never grip the world in the same degree as a complete romance in which the actions and reactions of a considerable group are unfolded, as on a large canvas. English literature reveals few finer novels than "Far From the Madding Crowd" published in 1874 when Hardy was 34; "The Return of the Native" (1878) "A Mayor of Casterbridge" (1886) and his greatest masterpiece "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (1891). The editor of this journal well remembers as a lad the time when "Tess" burst upon the English speaking world as a reminder that the great school of British realistic romance was not dead, as some had feared. Strangely enough Hardy (like most novelists a man of uneven production) never afterward equalled "Tess". "Jude the Obscure" wonderful and unforgettable as it is, showed that he had succumbed entirely to a spirit of pessimism which impaired his future career. Though he has lived on until 1928, an honored and indeed an active figure, he has been in truth as a literary man a great memory rather than a living force. Even his epic drama "The Dynasts" published in this century, can hardly be regarded as other than a noble failure.

The mysterious wave of pessimism which swept over English literature in the nineties and which seemed to paralyse the opulent genius of Hardy, was the more mysterious when it is remembered that the World was a very happy place in comparison with the world we have known in our time. The insistence on the tragedy of the human lot which marked the later work of Hardy, as of many lesser writers, was seemingly a reaction from the vast material prosperity which had come to England in the later stages of the Victorian era. The great idealistic movement of nineteenth century literature breathed itself out in sadness.

Of late years it has been the tendency of the chipper critics who abound everywhere, to depreciate the eminent Victorians and their ideals; but a great rebound is in progress. In France to-day there is a widespread revival of interest in these very writers, largely inspired by enthusiasm for the work of the late Marcel Proust, a young genius who did not disdain to admire and translate the writings of the much maligned Ruskin. In Germany the finest of contemporary novelists, Thomas Mann, openly acknowledges his indebtedness to the Victorian tradition; and the English men of to-day whose novels are certain of immortality, men like the author of "The Forsyte Saga" and the author of "The Old Wives Tale" are obviously carrying on the tradition of Trollope, Meredith and the earlier Hardy.

Well may Westminster Abbey, Pantheon of the genius of the race, honor the last leaf of a mighty tree.

Referendum On Traffic Problem

A referendum of great importance is on, as we write, in Montreal. For a long time there has been an emphatic and well-justified public demand in that city for the relief of traffic congestion. It is quite plain that those who planned Montreal—or rather those who encouraged its fortuitous growth—had not the smallest conception of what the future had in store for it in the way of physical, financial and industrial magnitude. The consequence is that to-day, when the city's population is around a million, traffic congestion—and, in fact, congestion of all kinds—has become a positive menace. It is the announced intention of the present civic administration to make an effort to remedy this notorious state of affairs by instituting a series of annual improvements. The total amount to be expended on these will, it is estimated, be about \$30,000,000, of which sum \$5,000,000 will be disbursed during the next three years and the balance during the seven years following.

That is to say, if the property owners of Montreal acquiesce in the civic administration's policy in this regard. For it is proposed to raise this very substantial

sum by way of loan, and the outlay will require the sanction of the property-owners of the city. According to a statement by Alderman Trepanier, the leader of the City Council, these property-owners, to the number of some 55,000, including stock companies, are to be asked to vote on the proposed expenditure, by way of referendum. The taxpayers of the city number over 188,000, but it is the property-owners only who are allowed to vote on this matter. Each property-owner is to register one vote only, which is to count for all the properties he owns in Montreal, and afterwards the value of such properties will be ascertained by the city officials and his vote accorded its due proportion of weight in respect thereof. The taking of this referendum is covering four days, and it commenced on the 14th of January. A property-owner may cast his vote in any one of the thirty-five districts into which the city is divided for the purpose of voting, or he may vote by mail.

The scheme which the civic administration has in view for the relief of traffic congestion is really, says Alderman Trepanier, the first serious attempt by the city to begin a practical town-planning project. The City Improvement League and other public bodies have for long been urging the administration to begin town-planning on a scale commensurate with Montreal's needs, and the director of public works, in devising the present scheme, has had the co-operation and assistance of engineers and technical men from all the public utility and transportation concerns in the city. Not for twenty years have the property-owners of Montreal been called on to vote by way of referendum on a projected loan.

Saskatoon's Memorial Gallery

Two or three years ago allusion was made in these columns to the unique system adopted by the Nutana Collegiate Institute of Saskatoon to create a local art collection as a permanent war memorial to former students of that institution who fell in the Great War. The aim was, step by step, as the funds could be raised, to buy a picture by a Canadian painter in memory of each one of these students—29 in number—and attach a little memorial tablet to each. A start was made in 1919 with two pictures, "Ave Maria" by the late Florence Carlyle, and "A Fishing Village" by W. St. Thomas Smith, and the collection has been augmented from year to year, the aim being to hand it ultimately to the city of Saskatoon as the nucleus of a larger collection whenever that city should decide to establish a municipal art gallery. The students' council of the school every year sets aside \$200 for the purpose, and to this is added annually the surpluses from athletic events and other enterprises under direction of the council. Last year the sum available for purchases was \$2,000. The goal of 29 pictures was long since passed and the school has now accumulated 35 pieces by some of the best known Canadian artists, living and dead. Purchases have been judicious and tasteful, with a careful avoidance of all freakish pictures, and the general condition that the pictures shall be truly interpretative of various parts of Canada. The West's own rising group of painters who

draw inspiration from the prairies, including gifted artists like James Henderson and Sybil Jacobsen, have not been neglected, and the whole collection, small though it is, is truly representative of the immense variety of the Canadian scene, and Canadian artistic talent.

The University of Saskatchewan, also located at Saskatoon, has likewise been accumulating an excellent collection of Canadian works, and the whole situation is typical of the intense interest in artistic matters, characteristic of all the more important Western communities.

Spectacles For Old Dobbin

The reason why the old grey mare isn't what she used to be, according to Dr. Ernest E. Emons of Akron, Ohio, is defective vision. Extensive experiments conducted have revealed the fact that approximately ten per cent. of all race horses suffer from faulty eye-sight. This explains much to the unfortunate who has watched his horse on a promising nag only to see him bring up the rear in a most ungallant fashion. Faulty vision was responsible, no less, and Dr. Emons is consoled in his statement that the condition was characteristic of he who raced and not he who waged. Had the horse been gifted with perfect eye-sight he would not have mistaken south for north.

Dr. Emons has proposed a simple remedy: spectacles. The vision of a given horse is tested by means of a powerful light—naturally no horse has been educated enough to make use of the charts with which oculists test human eye-sight, although that may come later—and the lenses are ground according to requirements and mounted on special blinders. Horses so equipped have been found to run better and to reduce their running time, if you must have the statistics, to an average of one second per quarter mile.

This is all to the good and the wish may be expressed that Dr. Emons' conclusions will be acted upon by all owners of race horses and that such gee-gees as show a tendency to be astigmatic will be equipped with spectacles of the desired quality. Put your money on the nag with the glasses for a sure thing, and if they are horn-rimmed, so much the better.

Sensation In Speech From Throne

It is not often that a Speech from the Throne, at the opening either of the Dominion Parliament or of a Provincial Legislature, is marked by anything approaching to sensationalism. Product of many minds and pens, it is usually couched in the language of well-worn platitude. But the latest Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Quebec Legislature by His Honor, Narcisse Peroteau, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, contained one paragraph which made all who heard it, read, sit up and take notice. Immediately after a paragraph in which just the bare statement was made that a Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa in November last, the following significant words occurred: "My ministers believe that Canadian unity and the future of Canada will be best assured by respecting Provincial autonomy and by all remaining loyal

to the British North America Act, in spirit as well as in the letter."

Even apart from the fact that this very emphatic statement occurred just after the bald mention, devoid of any laborious politeness, that a Provincial Conference had been held in November, it is an interpolation of such an unusual nature to find its way into a document of this kind that its significance is inescapable. In terms as stern and direct as they can well be, it says to those who may be seeking to meddle and muddle with the constitution, "Hands off!" The Quebec Premier knew what he was doing when, in November last, he stood shoulder to shoulder with Premier Ferguson in defence of Provincial autonomy and (to use his own language) in support of the British tie and the British Crown. The position that he then took up is the position of the whole Province, with the exception of a handful of notorious and uninfluential "kickers". That fact is likely to be made clear, before the present session of the Quebec Legislature closes, by the unanimous passage of a resolution to that effect in the Legislative Assembly.

Quebec's Premier Set the Pace

In July of this year Hon. L. A. Taschereau will have filled the office of Premier of Quebec for seven years. Looking at his career in the large, it may be said that he has guided the destinies of his Province wisely and well. But, in especial, he has made his name famous in the field of social and moral legislation as the man who, above all others in Canada, hesitated not to affirm the principle that the State should take control of the liquor traffic in the public interest. He staked his own political career and the fate of his party alike on the issue, and against the misgivings of many of his well-wishers. But time has justified his wise foresight in the matter, and, in a very few years, he saw one after another of the Provinces of Canada following the example that Quebec, under his direction, had set.

Sad State Of English Club Life

The West End clubs of London are feeling the pinch of transition. Time was when these had waiting-lists that often stretched into the second and third generations. Heads of households who had waited in vain for entry into these august and holy portals bequeathed their position on a waiting-list to the elder son and heir as a valuable inheritance. But times have changed, according to the sorrowing Manchester "Guardian". The old Mosley street clubs particularly report an appalling decrease in new membership. It is they, now, who stand and wait, and waiting, wait in vain.

The reasons given by one keen observer of this desolate situation are briefly, the motor-car, golf, and the changed relations of men and women. The old-fashioned club has proved too dull and dreary a place for the modern youth. Naturally the rules forbid driving a car or a golf ball through the reading-rooms where Chess is the god supreme and only the subdued rustling of the London "Times" is permitted to go contrary to its mighty edict of "Silence!" And if the young man of to-day finds also that the clubs lack sex-appeal, who shall blame him if he pass by in eager quest where once he paused as one before the land of heart's desire? A one-time luxury has become a modern necessity and he is of his time.

Nevertheless, the state of affairs has left the old stagers in a bewildered frame of mind. They foresee a day when the present members having gone to their inevitable reward, none will come forward to take their places. Unless, in the meanwhile, Mosley Street succumbs to the lure of jazz, golf, and the touch of a woman's hand. In which event it may stay its threatened demise for an indefinite period of time.

Workmen's Compensation In Quebec

Unquestionably the most important legislation to be brought down this session in the Quebec Legislature will be that relating to Workmen's Compensation. Changes in the Quebec law which, it had long been felt, needed to be brought a good deal more into line with modern ideas and modern practice, were proposed last session. But the changes proposed proved far from giving general satisfaction, and the final decision on the matter was postponed until this year. In the meantime, an expert survey of the situation has been made, and the Government (according to the Speech from the Throne) believes that it "has formulated a scheme which will contain all that is best in our own and foreign legislation," and which "will satisfy both employers and workmen."

If the Government's belief, in these respects, turns out to be justified, then, indeed, it will be entitled to congratulation on a noteworthy triumph. At the moment of writing, details of the proposed law have not been announced; but there is reason to believe that a commission system, similar to that in force in Ontario, has been decided on, and that Hon. J. A. Francoeur, lately Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, will preside over the commission.

Aldermen At Variance In Montreal

Alderman Dr. Ernest-Poulin, representative of St. John's ward in Montreal, in the course of an address to his constituents, the other day, made the statement—a highly unwise one to make, as it seems to us—that on every major question affecting the welfare of Montreal, the English and French aldermen were at variance. He also made complaint that the English sections of the city reaped the benefit of taxes paid by men in humble walks of life in industrial divisions like that which he represents on the council. "You," he told his hearers, "have paid for part of everything that they have. It is true that they pay more taxes than you do, but it is also true that they draw greater benefits, largely because their properties are situated in a better part of the city."

This sort of "argument" (so to call it) can only serve a mischievous purpose. The taxes paid by the English-speaking residents of Montreal are of very large amount in proportion to their numbers—indeed, it may be doubted whether the major part of the city's revenue from taxes does not come out of their pockets—but, racially, they are

in a perpetual minority, so far as representation on the council and on the executive committee of the city is concerned, and Dr. Poulin would have been better advised not to lay himself open to such an obvious *tu quoque*. In general, a very general good feeling prevails between the French-speaking and English-speaking inhabitants of Montreal, but to harp on the matters of difference between them, as Dr. Poulin did, the other day, is calculated to jeopardize that harmony, particularly when an alderman of his prominence leads an audience, mainly composed of French-Canadians, to believe that they have some grievance in the fact that "you have paid for part of everything that they have."

It is all very well for Dr. Poulin to assert that he did not mean to raise a race cry. But in what other sense can his language be interpreted? As he has made the statement, however, that, on every major question affecting the welfare of Montreal, the English and French aldermen are at variance, it may not be amiss to remind him of two "major questions"—the water deal and the typhoid epidemic. On both of these questions, the English-speaking aldermen—not, it must be acknowledged, without support from a minority of their French-speaking colleagues—advocated policies which, if they had been officially adopted instead of being thwarted, as they were, by the city's executive and the docile majority supporting it, would have done much to rescue the good name of Montreal from the disparagement to which, in civic affairs, it has been too often exposed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"The Great Illusion"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—In a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT you say: "Norman Angell's 'The Great Illusion' proved that war is no longer profitable, and the Great War bore him out; but like a theorist he had also said that 'heretofore a great war was impossible, and his book did a great deal of harm by leading to sleep, etc.'"

May I say that neither in "The Great Illusion" nor anywhere else have I ever said or implied, or suggested that war was impossible, or unlikely,—that on a score of occasions before the war—in print—I shouted my loudest that nothing in the Great Illusion could be taken as implying the unlikelihood of war. A whole chapter of that book indeed, is devoted to showing that the future of war will never of itself even help to prevent war; that only when men actively realize its futility will its unprofitableness have any deterrent effect. Men did not have that realization, that is why the book was written.

"The impossibility of war" rubbish was a myth due to unverified repetition by careless or prejudiced journalists; a myth which endures after twenty years despite a thousand denials and the lack of one shred of evidence for it.

You imply that it is our duty to do something about these dangers yet when, years before the war, an author makes the attempt, his effort is barely brought to naught by this kind of misrepresentation.

Yours very faithfully,

NORMAN ANGELL.

New York, January, 1928.

I'm for Care and Courtesy, Are You?

By Roger B. Priestman

JONES owns a natty runabout; the other day when driving out,

He heard a little urchin shout, "Hey! Bill, here come the fire reels!"

The intersection here in view, the fire reels were coming too.

Jones knew exactly what to do, he jammed the brakes on all four wheels.

Then as the engine past him flew, he shouted to the engine crew,

"Say! I'm for care and courtesy, are you?"

Jones loves the country and one day, whilst strolling through a field of hay,

And feeling very bright and gay, he saw a bull approaching.

The beast was coming on the run, Jones thought "This may be all in fun.

But jokes are often overdone, besides I may be poaching." He cried, as o'er the fence he flew, just as the bullock reached it too.

"Say! I'm for care and courtesy, are you?"

What e'er you do, where e'er you be, consider Jones' philosophy,

Keep on remembering constantly this trite and pithy motto;

Throw out your chest and shout with glee, in dulcet tones triumphantly,

Spread the glad news from sea to sea, o'er mountain, vale and grotto;

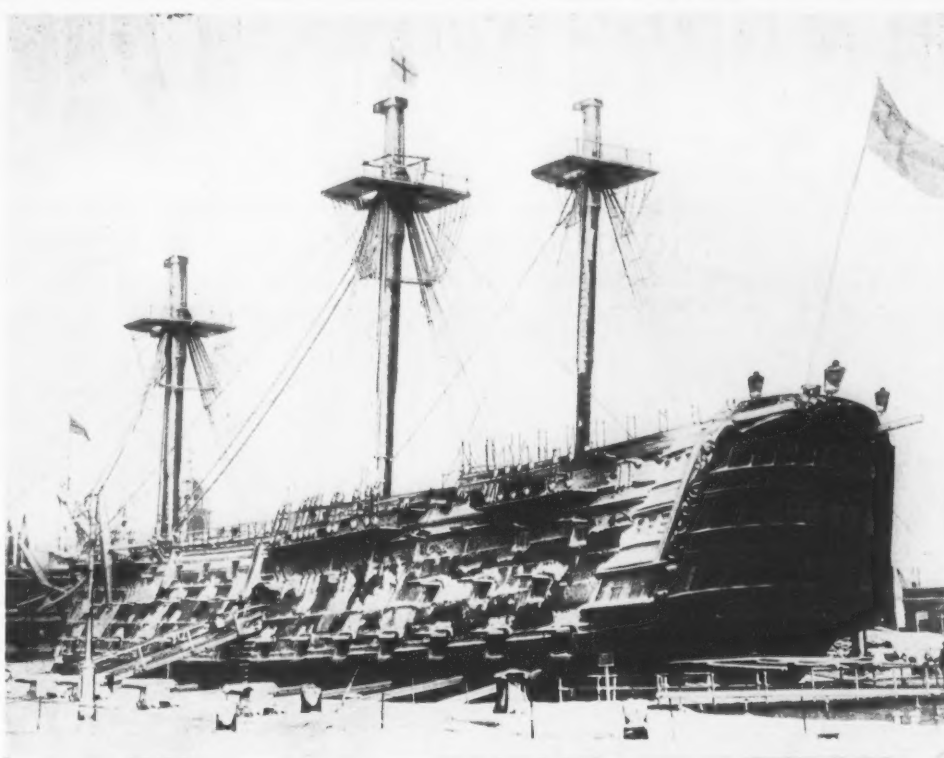
Proclaim in accents clear and true, to all the world, each day anew,

"Say! I'm for care and courtesy, are you?"



CALL TO THE SENATE
Hon. Senator Edgar Sydney Little, who was appointed to the Red Chamber on January 10th, 1928. Mr. Little is Secretary of Robinson, Little & Co., Wholesale Dry-goods, of London, Ontario, and is also identified with a number of other concerns. He was born in London, Ont., in 1885, and educated at London schools and the University of Toronto. He has taken an active part in municipal affairs and was elected Mayor of London in 1920 and 1921. He has served on the boards of various public utilities and institutions. He is a Liberal and a Methodist.

—Photo courtesy International Press.



NELSON'S FLAGSHIP COATED WITH SNOW
England has enjoyed an unusual experience of snow this winter and the above picture shows Nelson's famous ship, H.M.S. Victory, which is still preserved at Plymouth, in Canadian garb.

Canada's Primitive Arts

By STEWART DICK

AN EXHIBITION of particular interest to Canadians is that held at the Art Gallery of Toronto, during the month of January on "Canadian West Coast Art". The collection was brought together by the National Gallery of Canada, in association with the National Museum, Ottawa, the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, McGill University and the Art Association, Montreal, and was first exhibited in Ottawa, being now transferred to Toronto.

The catalogue is a reprint of that used in Ottawa.

In the words of Mr. Eric Brown, Director of the National Gallery of Canada, "The purpose of the Trustees of the National Gallery in arranging this exhibition of West Coast Indian Art, combined with the work of a number of Canadian artists who from the days of Paul Kane to the present day, have recorded their impressions of that region, is to mingle for the first time the art work of the Canadian West Coast tribes with that of our more sophisticated artists in an endeavour to analyze their relationships to one another, if such exist, and particularly to enable this primitive and interesting art to take a definite place as one of the most valuable of Canada's artistic productions."

Every one will agree that the last object at any rate is ample justification for the exhibition.

The exhibits are of three classes.

1. Sketches of the landscape background of the British Columbia Coast by present day Canadian artists.
2. Studies of Indian types, and paintings of Indian villages.

3. Examples of native Indian craftsmanship.

As displayed the collection suffers very much by the indiscriminate mingling of the three sections. The native Indian work if grouped together in the large central room would have presented an *ensemble* rich and harmonious in color and of great dignity, but the decorative effect is entirely spoiled by the introduction of the modern realistic landscape and figure paintings.

Of the first section little need be said. Each artist gives his own individual reaction to the landscape. Lawren Harris's peaks are very spooky and spiky; Varley is vigorous and lurid; Macdonald quietly forgets himself in the vastness of his subject; Walter Phillips is pleasantly conversational as to the incidents of the scene. But one thing may be said emphatically. There is no relationship whatever between these works and those of the native Indians.

In the second section Mr. W. Langdon Kihn's drawings of Indian types are strong but unpleasant in quality. The technique which he adopts is that invented by Nico Jungmann about thirty years ago in his treatment of Dutch fisherfolks, but it is here used with a Teutonic harshness and lack of sensitiveness, either for color or character. The drawings, however, are valuable as careful and accurate records.

The real interest of the exhibition, however, lies in the third section, the native Indian work. Here we slip away back to a very early period in the development of the human race. We find ourselves in contact with a very primitive art indeed—more primitive than that of Greece, of Phoenicia, of Egypt and Assyria, an art such as was practised before the dawn of civilization. In this backwater, untouched by the current of progress we come even today into direct contact with those primeval conditions, when literature was only struggling into life in the form of song and drama, and art expression existed almost entirely in appeals to the eye and the ear.

As the sole means of expression of a race, this art in spite of its obvious limitations, has a vital force and directness that appeal even to our sophisticated natures.

Its study is a matter as much of ethnology as art proper. To understand it we must know something of the nature of its producers, and of the conditions under which it was produced. With this end in view a series of lectures on the subject has been arranged by the Toronto Art Gallery, the first of which by M. Marius Barbeau was given on Monday, 9th Jan.

The catalogue unfortunately gives us little help in this direction. The student with no previous knowledge of the subject, and most of us I think are in this condition, will find little in it to enable him to form a clear conception of the origin, history, and scope of this interesting primitive art. There is no map. There is no general outline giving the names and location of the different tribes. There is no classification of the different styles of work. The different exhibits are not even detailed separately, but a number of similar objects, often comprising works by different tribes) are grouped together under one number, with a description so sketchy that it is almost impossible to identify the different objects. Take for instance No. 103 which covers over twenty different masks of widely differing styles.

It seems a pity that the organizers of the exhibition, in presenting so interesting and valuable a collection, did not approach their task a little more seriously, and from

the data at their disposal give us in their catalogue such information as would form a foundation for further study of the subject.

What strikes the casual observer at once is the similarity of much of the work in pattern and design to the primitive arts of the Maoris, the South Sea Islanders, the natives of the Malay Archipelago, and even to certain primitive phases of Chinese and Japanese art.

It almost appears, as if, just as in Europe in the fifteenth century there was one general type of art produced by all the nations bounding the North Sea, so here we have a similar phenomenon on a vaster scale, a primitive art common to all the races fringing the shores of the Pacific.

The chief glory of the work is its decorative quality. The more realistic examples appear to be the latest in date and lack the elegance and distinction of the more conventional works. For the instinctive use of pattern with freedom and boldness is a characteristic virtue of primitive art. The modern sophisticated eye has a difficulty in seeing pattern. We are so obsessed by the function of a thing that the obvious patterns of line and form of which it is built up evade and escape us. We have to look specially for them before we recognize them. But to the primitive eye these outward appearances are the thing itself. And so the primitive artist conventionalizes naturally, the vital movement of the pattern expresses to him the object. In the curved back of the leaping salmon, as we see it on one of the painted drums, it is more the movement than the form that he depicts.

Of the actual exhibits the most important is the large dugout canoe, which is stranded amid incongruous surroundings in the middle of the Sculpture Hall. In its clean elegance of line it reminds us of one of the old Viking vessels, and its conventional decoration is both elaborate and beautiful. Presumably the series of gaily decorated paddles, which are not referred to in the catalogue, and are dispersed round the walls, belong to the canoe.

Of the wooden carved objects the largest are the House Poles which appear to be late work by the southern tribes in the northern part of Vancouver. The two smaller ones have a curious grotesque quality that is very fascinating, the central one of the human figure is rather clumsily realistic. From some of the paintings by Miss Carr we can see the position those posts occupy in the house.

The well-known Totem poles are represented only by miniature examples and by one small figure from an old Totem pole of the Skeena district, but their grotesque and goblin like aspect may be judged from many of Miss Carr's paintings.

Somewhat like Totem poles on a small scale are the two beautiful wooden batons, the smaller by a craftsman of the northern Niska tribe being a very exquisite piece of work.

More frankly conventional and decorative in treatment are the painted and carved boards and the wooden chests and boxes. In these works the carving is free and bold, the simple tints black, red and blue on the ground of cedar wood form a rich and quiet color harmony, while the repetition of the involved pattern has an almost hypnotic effect.

More elaborate work we find in the gaily painted headdresses encrusted with mother-of-pearl and in the fantastically shaped wooden rattles.

The carvings in black stone by natives of the Haida tribe of the Charlotte Islands, are some of them of great beauty particularly a circular plate with a flat incised design based on the eagle.

Textiles are represented by the blanket robes of the Chilkat tribe of the far north. On a background of pale yellow we have bold conventional designs in black and light blue.

It is sad to think that under the relentless pressure of economic forces this simple and childlike art is being squeezed out of existence. But it is inevitable. I do not think it is any use trying to "retain and revivify whatever remnants still exist into a permanent production". The old art was the expression of the old life, when the old life dies the art dies with it.

To endeavor to keep it alive by artificial means is hopeless and futile. The manufacture of synthetic primitives is a form of modern art production certainly not deserving of encouragement.

The Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology has received 18 more paintings of the birds of Eastern Canada by Major Allan Brooks. It will be remembered that Wallace Havelock Robb of Belleville announced sometime ago his intention of donating this valuable collection of bird paintings by the great Canadian artist to the local Museum. Thirty-three of the paintings were exhibited in the Museum a year ago. Those now put on exhibition are new and have never been exhibited anywhere.

Included in this lot is one of the Passenger Pigeon purchased out of a donation by Mr. Paul Hahn. The Museum is hoping that others will become interested in adding to this unique collection.

New Place Names on Hudson's Bay Line

WHILE it is generally recognized that the man who names Pullman cars has his own difficulties in finding names which fit with those that have gone before, the man who names stations on new branch lines, at least insofar as the Canadian National branch line from The Pas, Manitoba, toward Hudson Bay is concerned, had some of those difficulties solved for him.

Sometimes the selection of station names, however, is a problem. Local nomenclature can be followed at times, but not always, for the Post Office authorities of the Dominion must be considered, in order that the name given to any new station or siding shall not conflict with that of a post office already existing somewhere in the Dominion. In naming the stations from The Pas to Kettle Rapids, the names of pioneers, explorers, Hudson Bay officers and Hudson Bay ships were followed, and local names were adopted wherever feasible. As a result, the stations from The Pas to Kettle Rapids are as follows:—

Tremaudan, after the founder of The Pas Herald.

Orok, after the first representative in the Legislature.

Finger, after a pioneer lumberman, "Father of the town of The Pas."

Cormorant, after a local lake.

Halcrow, after a Hudson Bay officer who spent his lifetime between Le Pas and Hudson Bay, whose sons are still engaged in the fur trade.

Budd, after an Indian missionary, greatly revered in the district.

Larose, after Dr. Arthur Larose, physician to the Indians of this district for many years.

Dyce, after a village in Scotland.

Norris, after Hon. T. C. Norris, former Premier of Manitoba.

Bracken, after Hon. John Bracken, present Premier of Manitoba.

Wekusko, instead of "Herb Lake," Wekusko being the official name of this lake.

Bird, after present Federal Member of Parliament for Nelson.

Turnbull, after Thomas Turnbull, engineer, Maintenance of Way, C.N.R., Winnipeg.

Tyrrell, after a well-known engineer and explorer of the Hudson Bay country.

Penton, after the Dominion Land Surveyor, who worked in Manitoba.

Button, after an early Hudson Bay navigator.

Winston, after Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.

Pipun, the Cree Indian word for "winter."

Wabowden, after W. A. Bowden, late Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals.

Medard, after Medard des Grosseillers, early French explorer of Hudson Bay, contemporary with Radisson.

Lyddal, after William Lyddal, Governor of Rupert's Land for the Hudson Bay Company, 1670.

Robson, after the first English writer on York Factory.

Earchman, after a Hudson Bay Railway engineer.

La Perouse, after La Perouse, French Admiral, who captured Fort Prince of Wales in 1782.

Hearne, after Samuel Hearne, who, as Hudson Bay Governor at Churchill, surrendered Fort Prince of Wales to La Perouse.

Thicket Portage, local name.

Leven, name of locality when railway constructed.

Sipiwek, after Sipiwek Lake.

Matago, the Indian name for Limestone—the railway crosses the Limestone River.

Pikwitonel, after a local river.

Bridgar, after John Bridgar, former Governor of Hudson Bay post at Port Nelson.

Ellice, after one of the men who was active in bringing about union of the Hudson Bay and North West fur companies.

Arnot, after William Arnot, for 14 years in charge of railway water supply.

Linklater, after a H. B. C. employee who was in charge of Reindeer, Lake Post, and who was prominent in the dispute with the North West Co.

Garraway, after Garraway's Coffee House, London, where the first sale of H. B. Company's furs was held in 1671.

Munck, after Captain Jens Munck, Danish discoverer of Churchill River in 1619.

Landing River, name of stream in vicinity.

Hford, after Hford, England, named at the request of Sir Frederick Wise, M.P.

Nonsuch, after a Hudson Bay ship of 1619.

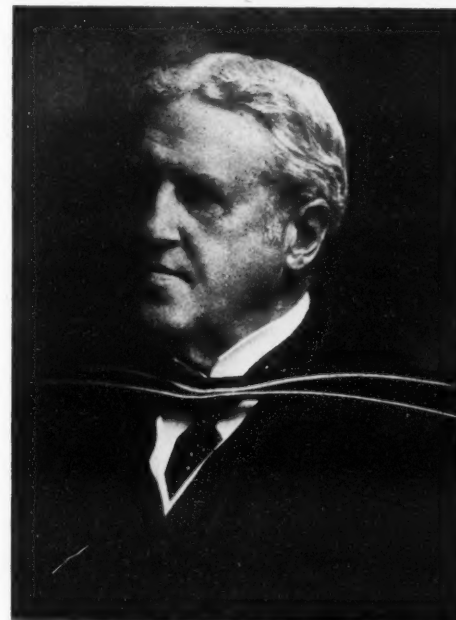
Wavero, after Hudson Bay ship of 1668.

Isham, after the Hudson Bay Governor of Fort York, 1754.

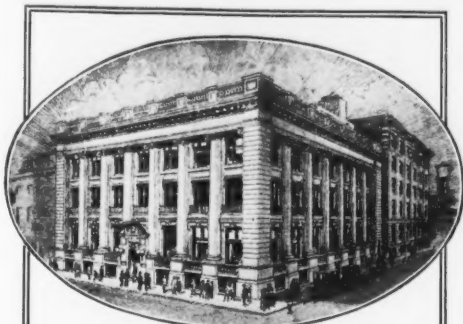
Luke, after Luke Clemens, mail carrier and well-known trader along the Hudson Bay Railway, who is a nephew of Mark Twain.

Gillam, after Zachary Gillam, a British-American from Boston, who was one of the early traders in the Bay area and whose son was made a prisoner by Radisson.

Kettle Rapids, after the rapids at this point.



PROF. R. F. RUTMAN
One of the most eminent of Canadian educationists who recently retired after forty years' service at McGill University where latterly he had been Director of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. He was born in 1856 at Nanapan, Ont., where his father was a physician.



THE HOME OF
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
"The Paper Worth While"

EDITOR CHARLES WORTH, EDITOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LIMITED
CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS
TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL - 10 Cathcart Street
WINNIPEG - 304 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.
NEW YORK - Room 506, 305 Fifth Avenue
CHICAGO - 185 North Wabash Ave.
LONDON - 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

MILLER MCKNIGHT, BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland, \$4.00.

Great Britain, U.S.A. and Mexico, \$7.00. Single Copies 10 cts. All other countries \$10.00.

Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1909, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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\$4.00 A YEAR

Volume 43, No. 10. Whole No. 1819

The Government Gazette

By P. W. LUCE

NOVA SCOTIA has reached a momentous decision. She is to have a government newspaper "which will be non-political and will treat with departmental news, and matters of public interest, without comment or color". Leonard W. Fraser, secretary to Premier E. N. Rhodes, will be the editor.

My sympathy goes out to Mr. Fraser. He has a job that will last him until the first issue comes out if he follows everybody's advice, and then he will be run out of his native province by an enraged mob made up of 49 per cent. Liberals, 49 per cent. Conservatives, and two per cent. Laborites. I do not know what Mr. Fraser will do to annoy all these people, but I am quite certain that he will say it.

Thereafter the paper will be run on the real government system.

The June issue will come out at the end of October. All the editorials will be strictly non-partisan, with a strong Conservative tinge.

The first page will be on the inside, and the comic strips will be printed upside down.

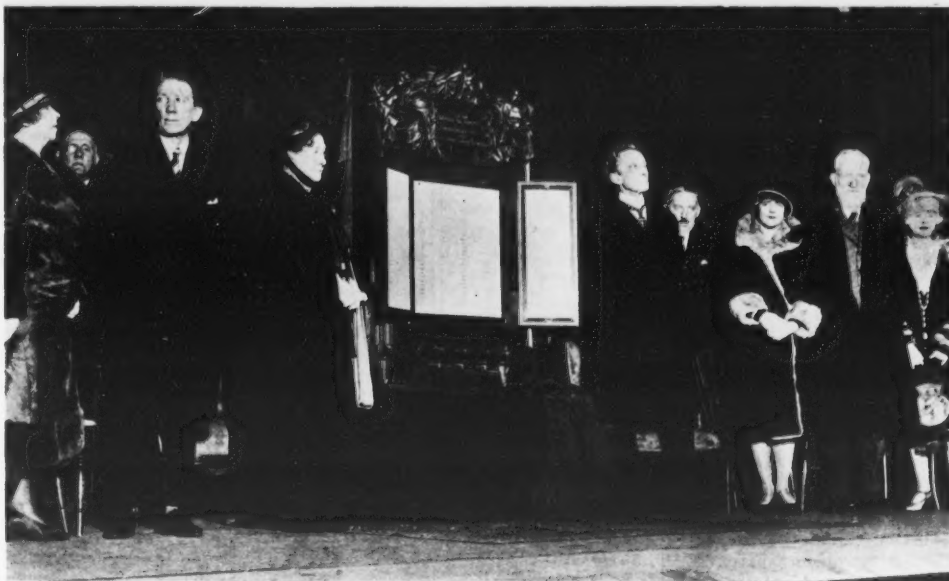
Letters to the Editor will be published in the order in which they are received, irrespective of timeliness or merit.

All important announcements will be in ambiguous language, and will be amplified in the next issue in still more ambiguous language.

The Sporting Department will be smaller than in most newspapers, for very few members of the Nova Scotia legislators play lacrosse, soccer, tennis, ping pong, or marbles, or engage in prize-fighting. The columns will be mostly filled with the results of golf games, (with the necessary amendments if the score cards happen to make unpleasant reading), and snappy stories under scare headlines to the effect that the minister of finance won \$9.85 from the minister of public works, the clerk of the house, and the member for Antigonish at an all-night session of draw poker with a five-cent limit.

Every once in a while the president of the council will challenge the provincial secretary to a foot race, but nothing will come of that because the premier will exercise his right of veto.

The Social page will carry new photographs of all the members of the cabinet every month. Whenever a supporter of the Administration wins a bye-election after a



THE FAMOUS ACTRESS, MRS. KENDAL, PRESENTS BRONZE TABLET TO BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART.
The pictures shows, left to right, Lady Tree, widow of Sir Herbert Tree; Sir Gerald du Maurier, a noted actor and son of the famous artist and novelist, George du Maurier; Dame Madge Kendal, one of the most beautiful and gifted actresses of the nineteenth century, and sister of the famous dramatist, T. W. Robertson; Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Lady Forbes-Robertson; George Bernard Shaw and Lady Alexander, widow of the eminent actor, Sir George Alexander.

tough fight his photograph may appear in single column, if there is any room left after the ministers have been given their usual space.

Pictures of ladies will appear occasionally, if they are the wives of the right parties.

The Social page will not carry any scandal, expressed or implied. Worse still, there will be no column by Dorothy Dix, Cynthia Grey, or Kathleen Norris.

The Legal Intelligence will be brief. It will merely record the fact that the Attorney-General is on his way to — or back from — the Privy Council, where an adverse decision is about to be — or has just been — rendered.

Under the heading of "Matters of Public Interest" the readers will be informed that the contract for the wharf at Shubenacadie has been let to the Friendly Construction Company for \$133,875.65, and that work will be started right away. Owing to lack of space there will be no mention of the fact that extras, revaluations, and regradings, will bring the total cost of the wharf to \$989,432.25, and that the job will be finished within five years of the stipulated date, if all goes well.

The reports of Royal Commissions to the effect that everything is quite all right will be published at very great length.

There will be a column entitled "Ask the Premier" which will undertake to set readers right and solve their problems, whatever these may be. This column will be conducted by the Hon. E. N. Rhodes himself, with the able assistance of his stenographer and the office boy, and between them they will draft satisfying answers like these:

A. B. C.—The matter has been referred to the proper department.

D. E. F.—You may rest assured that the matter is receiving our most serious consideration.

G. H. I.—The party who promised you a new road just before the last election acted without authority. Besides, you returned an opposition member.

J. K. L.—There is no record to that effect in the official files.

M. N. O.—There is no patronage in this administration. You had better see the president of the district branch of the party, or the candidate defeated in 1925. Then write us again, and we may be able to do something.

P. Q. R.—Our public opinion is that this party will remain in power in Nova Scotia for ever and ever. Our private hope is the same.

Maritime Union

(Editorial in Annapolis Royal "Spectator")

INFORMATION from Ottawa intimates that Premier King now favors the union of the three Maritime Provinces into one. Because this may be so, however, it does not necessarily follow that such a union as Mr. King may have in contemplation would be a good thing for these Provinces, any more than his promises of our benefit from the report of the Duncan Commission which have not fully as yet been put into effect. The people will continue to wait with interest official declarations from Mr. King's Cabinet in regard to both these matters. It is doubtful, however, if it may be possible to unite the three Maritime Provinces under one legislative government under the Canadian Constitution of the British North America Act without very radical amendment to that Act. These Provinces were and are specific units of the Confederation. To make them otherwise would in several very important respects interfere with the fundamental principles of the Dominion of Canada. A union within the Dominion such as is the evident idea of Premier King, would be a totally different matter from such a union as has been proposed by the secessionists, to be outside of Canada and perhaps including Newfoundland for the formation of an Eastern Dominion. It would also be different from a division of the existing Dominion into regional tariff Zones which has been favored by some statesmen as a solution of the tariff problems as they affect the different sections of Canada. Nor would Mr. King's idea of union meet with unanimous approval in the Maritime Provinces, for it is entirely probable that the people of Prince Edward Island and of New Brunswick might not care to be under the dominance of Nova Scotia as the greater element in the trio. It is possible that Nova Scotians might not seek to share their ancestral and proudly held rights and prestige with the minor two of the three old Provinces. The fact that Rhode Island and other smaller States of the American Union have never had cause for complaint because of their smallness shows that proper treatment of the units (however small) of a federation is not impracticable in a manner to assure content and loyalty. And there is no reason why our Provinces should remain small in population. The "Spectator" having been existing since 1882 is a bit suspicious of schemes evolved at Ottawa for the benefit of the land of fish and lighthouses; they have not always proved wholly philanthropic. If there is to be any real movement for Maritime Union the thing to do is to let it emanate from within. Let there be a meeting of delegates from all over the three Provinces at some such place as Annapolis Royal to talk it over seriously and evolve a platform.

THE PASSING SHOW

No one regrets the touch of Canadian winter in England more than our own immigration department.

*
COLD

Her coat reached barely to her knees; her legs were clad in the thinnest of silk and her coat was wide open at the throat. The wind was bitter. Small wonder she shivered and shook.

"Cold?" I said.
"My toes are," she said, stamping her heavily goloshed feet.

*
Nature, however, is taking her time about producing the New Man.

*
There had been a gigantic upheaval of earthquake origin on the coast of Norway. The coast-line for a distance was distorted and changed beyond recognition. The morning after the event the crowd gathered in its thousands to view the scene.

Came thereto a stranger, an Anglo-Saxon, attracted by the mob.

"What is it?" he asked one of them, who turned on him excitedly.

"See," he exclaimed, "the new fjord."

*
Lindbergh has improved relations between the United States and Mexico by his recent good-will flight. How about a good-will flight to Chicago?

*
THE BELL-WETHER

The scene was a down-town tea-room. Time, late afternoon. The place was comfortably filled, largely with mature ladies come from shopping. A young girl and her escort entered and took a table. The young man brought out his cigaret case.

"Do you think they would allow me to smoke in here?" the girl asked anxiously.

"I doubt it," said the young man, "I don't see another woman smoking."

They looked about the room. The women seemed to be surveying them in a forbidding, hostile fashion as much as to say, "smoke, if you dare!"

"I don't care!" flashed the girl. "I want a cigaret, and I'm going to have one, whether they like it or not!"

The young man passed his cigaret case dutifully and the girl lit up.

A moment later every other woman in the room was puffing gratefully at a fag.

Hal Frank

MINOR PROFITS

At a recent Dinner Party the Partner of a Banker who was somewhat of a Bible student, referred to the Minor Prophets. The Banker said that he had always been interested in "Minor Profits" and would like to know something more about them, whereupon the lady sent him the next day the following:—

Of Minor Prophets, there are twelve
I find when deep in books I delve,
But oh! their names are simply fearful;
Get ready to receive an earful.

Hosea, Joel and Amos too
With Obadiah lead the crew.
Then Jonah (who was fond of fish)
And Micah, grand as one could wish.
Nahum and Habbakuk, Zephaniah,
Then Haggai and Zachariah,
With Malachi, down at the end—
And that's the lot, my new-found friend!

*
REVISED VERSION

Mary had a little lamb,
Her pick of all the flocks;
She served it up with sauce of mint,
Its fleece as cashmere socks.

The Madness of "Science"

From London "Truth"

WHEN the Bishop of Ripon recently suggested that science should take a ten years' rest from its labors he provoked a great deal of derision and abuse. Sensible people will begin to think that the proposed period of inactivity is all too short when they read of what "science" in the hands of Professor Voronoff is now proposing to do. In the concluding lecture of a series which he delivered to the Budapest Medical Council M. Voronoff scouted the notion that his rejuvenating technique is applicable only to old men. He wants children to enjoy the boon as well, holding out the promise that any mother who will hand over her offspring to him "will become the mother of a marvellous new race of mankind."

It is when scientists talk in this foolishly prophetic strain that they forfeit all claim to be taken seriously, and although the new race might be marvellous, that is no guarantee that it would be desirable. Perhaps M. Voronoff considers that this is no concern of his. Fortunately, there are few mothers so unnatural as to be ready to surrender their children to the professor for him to do his best—or worst—with them.



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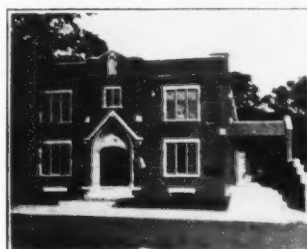
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MR. J. A. PAQUET

General Manager of the Federated Co-operatives of Quebec who has been making a survey of trade conditions in the West Indies with a view to obtaining larger markets for Canada.



STRANGE as it may seem to those who understand not the nature of the people of Canada, that which most disturbs the peace and calm of the country in its time of prosperity is the irrepressible impulse to deeds of generosity which ever and anon overtakes some of our leading citizens. Lately has been witnessed the case of Sir Henry Thornton's mission merciful to Mexico which has left the countryside bristling with burnished pens and pencils and the ministry knowing not where to turn. And unfortunately others like Sir Henry are ever restless when doing justice to knighthood by some noble action. Scarce a year has come and gone since two worthy sons of the famous knight, Sir Clifford Sifton, journeyed to Ottawa determined to serve their country in a right knightly manner. They essayed no less a task than that of building for the nation a great canal from the Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence River through which should ride the rich argosies of the western prairies to the Port of Montreal whence they would take the open way to the sea and the markets of Europe. This deed of patriotism they were determined to do for nothing, requiring no penny of public monies for their labor. It will be recalled by those who find an interest in the affairs of state that the government would have stayed them not but found merit in their proposal. But all that this public-spirited enterprise of the sons of Sir Clifford accomplished was the raising of a great storm in the land so that there were bitter speeches in parliament and in the newspapers militant editorials. For such is the nature of the people of Canada that they distrust those who come to them bearing gifts. They seem for ever mindful of the manner in which the Greeks overthrew the power of Troy and her lamentable kingdom. Parliament, harkening to the people, turned away the Siftons disappointed from its doors. Peace would have reigned over parliament and the country throughout the whole of last session had not these generous gentlemen conceived the idea of doing something for an ungrateful country. And now this same spirit of generosity is again at large and of a certainty will cause disturbance when parliament meets again. An even mightier deed is contemplated which also would be without cost to the country. It is nothing less than the construction of the St. Lawrence deep waterway, or the major portion of it. Even now men are preparing to come to the Capital to insist on doing this thing for Canada. Nothing daunted by the rejection of the open-handed offer of the Siftons, they come to claim only permission to serve. They want to spare the country the cost of building this waterway. The hundreds of millions required they would freely put into the enterprise so that Canada might have the waterway and be none the poorer in its public treasury. Now, the government which offered encouragement to the Siftons a year ago is even more kindly disposed toward this new project; for the government is also given to generosity and would like to lend a helping hand to Uncle Sam across the way who seems to be far more anxious than Jack Canuck to have the St. Lawrence deepened—Uncle Sam not having offended the Pope as did a certain other party who lately secured assistance from this country to the great embarrassment of the government. The government, of course, doesn't want to force on the people of Canada something they don't want, for the people might some time show resentment, but it isn't convinced that they can resist the temptation to accept several hundred million dollars' worth of waterway when they can have it for nothing. It reasons also that the people don't want to keep on disappointing and discouraging those who would do these things for them. It has been persuaded, in fact, that the Province of Quebec, which hitherto has seen no need for a deep waterway above the Port of Montreal, may be moved to find merit in it if for no other reason than that certain of its leading citizens are among those who would appeal for the privilege of constructing it. Friends of the government advise it, too, that not a few of the Opposition in Parliament would be constrained to favor the scheme inasmuch as the Conservative Party has ever been supposed to have an inherent sympathy for leading citizens desiring the privilege of showing their patriotism by doing things for the country.

IN SOME such manner as this is disturbance in the making for the session of parliament about to open, and those who are still convinced that the privilege of building



CALLED TO THE SENATE
Hon. Senator James Houston Spence, K.C., who was appointed to the Red Chamber on January 10th, 1928. Mr. Spence is a well-known lawyer of Toronto, associated with the firm of Starr, Spence, Fraser and Hall. He was born in the Township of Grenock, county of Bruce in 1867. He was called to the bar in 1896, elected member of the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1917, and appointed King's Counsel in 1922. He is a Liberal in politics and a Presbyterian in faith.

—Photo courtesy International Press

deep waterways in rivers filled with potential electric power would do well to keep their pens filled and their typewriters oiled. The effort in connection with the St. Lawrence will be much more determined than that which was made about the Georgian Bay canal. There weren't many who believed in the Georgian Bay scheme, no matter who should have the building of it, but those who are preparing for action on the St. Lawrence have in mind the fact that large sections of the country favor the idea of the opening of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. They figure that these sections of the country and their representatives in parliament cannot reject any measure for the carrying out of the St. Lawrence deep waterway project no matter how much they may dislike the passing over of the incidental power rights to private persons. The way in which it is now proposed to present the scheme is calculated to meet all objections. Those who dislike the idea of Canada's going into a deal with the United States which might lose to this country control of her great outlet to the sea are to be given the assurance that Uncle Sam will have nothing to do with the canal or power development on the large section of the river wholly within this country and that the Welland Canal will remain entirely a Canadian waterway. Concern for the preservation to Canada of the power resources on the river is to be satisfied with provision for the prohibition of the export of power belonging in the Dominion. The obstacle of the cost of the undertaking is to disappear in the willingness of private citizens to undertake the construction of the Canadian section, so that the public treasury of Canada would only have to bear a part of the cost on the international section. Quebec's objections are to be met with the advantages which would accrue to leading citizens of the province from the power concessions they would receive in return for building the canal. Ontario, it is reasoned, could not object to these concessions on the Quebec end since on the upper end it could have its way with public enterprise under the auspices of the provincial hydro commission. Thus are features of the project to which objection is taken thickly sugar-coated. Remains one obstacle to be overcome, namely, the claim of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to ownership in the potential power of the river. It is planned to overcome this by negotiations between the federal government and the provincial governments. Those who are backing the scheme don't want this question of ownership to go for decision to the Privy Council for if the decision were in favor of the provinces the federal government would not be able to grant concessions for power development. It is hoped that the Quebec and Ontario governments would be willing to relinquish their claims in view of the advantages to be derived by their provinces from the carrying out of the undertaking.

CONSIDERING the attractive appearance that has thus been given the project, the government may feel safe in getting behind it. One gathers that it is preparing to dangle it before parliament. At any rate it is sending out feelers, and its friends, anticipating its intentions, are finding arguments in favor of the scheme. The government will not want for encouragement, for the public-spirited citizens who are prepared to build the lower end of the canal at their own expense, securing nothing in return but the three millions of horse power to be developed, will be behind it, spurring it on. And the indications are that these gentlemen will be numerous, for the revenue from the sale of three millions of horse power, even if the rates were controlled by the Dominion Railway Commission, would be sufficient to make any number of multi-millionaires. How far government will go may depend quite largely on the feeling that develops in Ontario when it presents its proposition. If Ontario wants to hold out it should be able to make its influence felt. Also, Premier Ferguson has the joker in his hand in his claim of provincial ownership of the water power. If he refuses to negotiate the question he should be able to hold up the project.

NO move has yet been made to add a portfolio of Foreign Affairs to the government, the less imposing title of External Affairs still being retained for the department in which Doctor Skelton functions, but our ambassadorial establishment is growing. We are to send a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Paris and receive one in return. Arrangements have all been made and it remains only to select the minister. There is a possibility that Hon. Philippe Roy, who has been consul general in Paris for years, may be elevated, but on the other hand he may return to the Senate, which he left to go to France. Senator Dandurand is considered by many to be especially qualified for the post in view of the distinguished service he has given on the League of Nations. Senator Dandurand has a flair for diplomacy abroad and did credit to himself and Canada as president of the Assembly of the League. He is Canada's first representative on the council of the League. His selection as minister to France would be very generally approved. Speaker Lemieux of the House of Commons is mentioned as a possibility. His qualifications for the post are being urged not only by his friends but by others not so friendly who would like to see a change in the speakership. Were it in keeping with the fitness of things, we would also have an ambassador in London, but the exchange of ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary between parts of the same Empire would be something quite new in the world. However, something is going to be done to improve the status of Mr. Larkin at the court of St. James. The matter will be discussed between Mr. King and Mr. Amery, British Minister of Dominion Affairs, who is on his way here, as will also be the question of the stationing of a representative of the British government at Ottawa and the exchange of high commissioners between the Dominions. All this branching out into higher realms in keeping with the new national status of Canada has moved somebody to dissatisfaction with the title of the King's representative here and the suggestion has been thrown out that the Governor-General should be made a Viceroy. The title Viceroy is considered to imply more prestige and power but the objection is raised that as the only Viceroy in the Empire is the one in India and as India is not a self-governing country the use of the title here might be misunderstood. Lord Willingdon himself is understood to be quite content to be known as Governor-General, the higher ambition being cherished elsewhere.

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IN THE spring of 1925 Dodge Brothers undertook an important and gigantic task—which is now complete.

Since its inception in 1914 Dodge Brothers had specialized exclusively in a four-cylinder product. During thirteen years more than two million units of that product were sold to America and to the world.

It is unnecessary here to comment on the singular merits of that famous Four.

It was honored on the battlefields of war, and achieved equal distinction on the highways and byways of peace.

Its long life and complete dependability had become an adage.

Meanwhile, however, times were changing and tastes were changing with them.

While still as important as ever, dependability alone was no longer sufficient.

Greater speed and comfort, more style and luxury were the growing prepossessions of the hour.

Six-cylinder motors were gradually becoming practical at popular prices. Progressive engineering dictated the revision and refinement of existing four-cylinder power plants.

Two years ago Dodge Brothers appraised its task and embarked upon a program designed to place it and its Dealer Organization in a position on January 1, 1928, second to none in the industry.

Quietly, with deliberation and dispatch, and without interrupting the regular course of production

and service to customers, the new program went swiftly forward. The astonishing results of this great achievement are now known to the world.

It is doubtful if industrial annals can cite, over a similar period, an achievement so outstanding.

A smart, swift, low-priced and immensely popular quality Four has replaced its famous predecessor.

The Senior Six, outstanding in performance, quality and luxurious appointment, has been created.

Graham Brothers Trucks and Motor Coaches (formerly exclusively Fours) have been supplemented by Sixes. Fifty new types have been added. The capacities are broadened to range from one-half ton to two-ton, all resulting in the most complete and capable line of work cars known, and with prices ranging from \$995 to \$5940.

Then came the Victory—a Six for \$1390 and up—the most spectacular engineering achievement of the decade.

These accomplishments, one following the other in steady progression, have now provided Dodge Brothers Dealers throughout the world with the most diversified and comprehensive line of passenger and commercial vehicles ever manufactured and sold by a single organization.

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Adhering rigidly to the sound and honorable standards of a great past, Dodge Brothers have met the challenge of a still more exacting future.

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| Coupe | \$1390 | Coupe for Four | \$2080 |
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DODGE BROTHERS, (CANADA) LIMITED

Some people are disposed to question the enlargement of the diplomatic establishment on the score of expense, but on the whole it is felt that it will be worth the price in enhanced prestige for Canada in the world even though for practical purposes it may not be essential.

MR. MACKENZIE KING continues to shun the obvious course in his Senatorial appointments and in consequence lets himself in for widespread criticism. Very few people outside a small community down by the Detroit River and a few relatives in Quebec were aware of the existence of Doctor Gustave Lacasse until it was announced the other day that he had been called to the Upper House. Doctor Lacasse himself, in fact, appears to have been innocent of any ambition to become a lawmaker for the rest of his life, for he professes that he hadn't thought of himself in connection with the Senate until the Prime Minister addressed him as "Honorable." The first criticism arising out of this appointment is that men with undoubted claim to consideration have been passed by, notably W. G. Raymond, of Brantford, Mr. Raymond, at an advanced age, gave up the comfortable position of postmaster of Brantford a few years ago to help his party by lending it the advantage of his great popularity and standing as candidate for the House of Commons. In the Commons he stood loyally by the government when it was offending his community by its tariff concession to the Progressives. He is one of the most scholarly men who ever sat in parliament and would have been an ornament to the Senate. Disappointment is keen that he was not given one of the Western Ontario seats. More general criticism, however, rests on the ground of the departure from the time-honored understanding as to the division of Senate seats between Protestants and Catholics in proportion to population. On the basis of this understanding eighteen of the twenty-four Ontario Senators have been held by Protestants and six by Catholics. Mr. King has taken one from the Protestants and given it to the Catholics, and naturally there is objection among the former. The reason given by the Premier for the appointment of Doctor Lacasse is that

the French-Canadians of Ontario are now entitled by reason of population to a second representative in the Upper House. The interpretation more generally accepted is that it is an offering made to the French Catholics of the Dominion in an attempt to assuage their feelings over the Thornton-Mexico affair. In this connection, however, it illustrates how difficult it is for the government to escape from its uncomfortable position, for if the Catholics are to any extent placated it is at the price of displeasing the Protestants.

Customs

(From "The New Yorker")

IT IS not news that ladies with charm often manage to bring a certain amount of intoxicating liquor into this country. One we hear of left a large bottle of Benedictine on top of everything else in one of her suitcases.

"What," asked the Customs man, "is this?"
The lady gave him her sweetest smile. "Oh," she said, "that's a secret." The official, as it happened, was not to be outdone. He tossed a bit of finery about it, closed the bag, and stuck on a customs seal. "Well," he said, "I guess it's the first time a woman ever kept a secret."

Brevity

(From "The New Yorker")

ALTHOUGH the story got around a lot last week—and two people say they heard it years ago anyhow—we will report that two business men of the garment industry were overheard in an animated conversation on a bus top. Finally one of them paused and demanded: "Well, what do you think of my proposition?"

"I'll tell you in two words," said his associate. "Impossible."

"Child Mummy found in Mixuno Cemetery will go to college,"—*Japanese paper*.
Probably joining (ask any under-graduate) the Faculty.

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tal she was very much wasted,
and very sick, indeed, but was
quite cheerful, for one strange
and rather tragic reason. Her
older son, a young man of 18,
was already in the Institution,
being treated for the same fell
disease. So they are company
for one another. Mrs. Sanders
and her boy, and they say they
are going to time their cure so
they can leave together, and this,
they hope, will be real soon.

Such pathetic family gather-
ings are by no means rare in the
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tives. The problem is not only
to restore health to the afflicted
ones, but to teach them to take
proper care of themselves, so that
when they are sent home they
will not lose the precious health
so hardy regained, and will also
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School Teaching in Labrador

Voluntary Movement Progresses Despite
Handicaps Imposed by Nature

By HAZEL BOSWELL, Quebec

EDUCATION always and everywhere has had to fight
for its life, its history is the history of a continual
struggle, and to-day in our Canadian Labrador it is up
against odds that are almost overwhelming. The condi-
tions existing on the "Coast" make the problem of pro-
viding education a very difficult one, the population is
scattered in tiny communities often of only two or three
families, there are no roads connecting the settlements
and the only means of communication are by boat in sum-
mer, by dog-sleigh in winter. Travelling is always dan-
gerous, in summer the coast is swept by frequent storms
that in a few hours will whip the sea into a fury of
black seething water, in winter the frozen bays and head-
lands are trackless wastes of snow, where any moment
what landmarks there are may be lost in the swirling,
blinding whiteness of a sudden snow storm.

About this time last autumn I happened to meet the
School Inspector from the Canadian Labrador, who is
also the priest in charge of the Anglican Mission on the
"Coast", the St. Clement's Mission. I asked him then if
summer schools staffed by voluntary teachers would help
matters in the Canadian Labrador at all, he thought they
would but seemed to think it very improbable that we
would get teachers to volunteer for the work. Knowing,
however, that for years Dr. Grenfell has found eager and



School at Old Fort, Labrador, with teacher.

splendid voluntary workers among American students to
help with his work, I did not think we need worry on
that score.

With the help of a friend I collected a sum of money
sufficient to finance the scheme, then we appealed to Mc-
Gill University and Bishop's University for teachers.
Among those who volunteered four were chosen, two lady
teachers from McGill, a graduate and a first year Arts
student, and two men, graduates from Bishop's Uni-
versity.

We sailed from Quebec on June 22nd on the "North
Shore", the little boat of the Clarke Steamship Company
that makes a fortnightly trip between Quebec and Bras
d'Or. We were the guest of the Clarke Steam Ship Com-
pany, and their debtors for endless help and kindness.
Our plan was to establish four schools, one at Harrington
Harbour, one at Mutton Bay, one at Shekatika, and one
at Old Fort. These last two stations are at the eastern
end of the Canadian Labrador, it is here that the edu-
cational problem is the most difficult.

We had bad weather from the time we left Quebec,
and did not get to Harrington Harbour till Sunday morn-
ing. A very desolate scene greeted us when we went on
deck, driving grey rain, a wild grey sea, and a grey rain
swept shore. We landed one of the lady teachers from
McGill here, and two Grenfell workers who had travelled
with us from Quebec, the rest of our party went on to
Mutton Bay. The weather continued very bad and we did
not arrive at Mutton Bay till next morning, the School
Inspector, the second lady teacher, and I landed here,
the two men went on to Old Fort on the "North Shore".

Mutton Bay is the centre of the St. Clement's Mission,
there is a church and rectory here, a good school house,
and a nursing station. The educational authorities had
kindly placed the schools, where they existed, and their
equipment, at our disposal, so we were able to open our
school the day after we arrived. I was very anxious to
see our pupils, in a community where there had been such
long and close intermarriage I expected to find a set of
children rather under normal physically and mentally, in
this I found I was entirely mistaken. The children who
gathered in our school-room were a remarkably healthy,
bright, looking lot, all well cared for, neat, and clean.

After seeing the school at Mutton Bay successfully
opened, I went back to Harrington Harbour to see how
our teacher there was getting on. I travelled with the
School Inspector and his wife in the mission launch, the
"Glad Tidings". The trip from Mutton Bay to Harrington
is about thirty miles, it is a beautiful one, the course
threading its way between the multitude of islands that
fringe the coast of Labrador all the way from Harrington
to "Bony", (Bonne-Espérance).

We found the school at Harrington already opened
and our teacher hard at work organizing a little pageant
for Confederation day, typifying the meaning of Confed-
eration, we arranged to have a tea in the school house
after the performance to which all the parents were to
be invited. We were very anxious that the parents should
be interested in our work and made to feel that they had
a definite part to play in it, as a rule they seemed eager
for their children to be educated, but not eager enough
to let education interfere with the real business of life,
which is "fish". During the summer season every child
who is old enough to work has to help with the fish, the
big boys go out in the "trap" boats with the men, the
younger ones help in the "stages" where the fish are
prepared for drying, and at the "flakes" turning the fish
that are drying. This is apt to interfere with school
attendance, especially in the case of those not over
studiously inclined, and the only solution of the difficulty
is to make sure of the active co-operation of the parents.

From Harrington we went back to Mutton Bay, then
on to Shekatika and Old Fort in the "Glad Tidings".
Shekatika is a very poor settlement, there was only one
family of children left there this summer, the other
families having all moved out to the islands for the
fishing. Time being of the greatest value during the
short fishing season, most of the people living in the big
settlement on the mainland go out to the islands in the
summer, to be near their nets and the fishing grounds.
There is no school building of any sort at Shekatika
but fortunately our teacher's hostess was an educational
enthusiast, and she kindly allowed him to carry on school
in her house. Besides his ordinary sessions of school,
he was running a night class for a boy of sixteen who
was very anxious to learn to read. This seemed a full



"The Glad Tidings" in her little rigout.

day, but I was glad to know every minute of it so well
taken up, for among the many dangers of the "Coast"
that I had been specially warned against was ennu, and
as far as our teacher at Shekatika was concerned, I felt
safe now about this. I was not so happy about some of
the other dangers, especially scurvy, and before I left I asked
our teacher if he would not like me to send him some
supplies, he told me that he was getting plenty of fresh
seal meat and was "doing fine", he certainly looked it.

Seal meat is not considered one of the special deli-
cacies of the "Coast", it is more a plat de nécessité. The
real luxuries are the Bake Apple, a small berry rather
like the white raspberry, but with a flavour peculiarly its
own, the Dew-berry (Arctic Raspberry) cod's tongues, eider
duck, and for the epicures untroubled by conscience, sea-
gulls eggs.

From Shekatika we went on to Old Fort, this is a
big summer fishing settlement. It had been impossible
at Old Fort to get any sort of building for our school, so
we had had to try a tent school, we had two tents, one
for the teacher to live in and one, a large bell tent, for
the school itself. The school population of Old Fort is
about twenty-five, to carry on an ungraded school of
twenty-five children in one tent with no school equip-
ment except a few old biscuit boxes, is asking a good deal
of anyone, even of the most highly trained university
graduate. In spite of these difficulties our teacher was
doing well, he had made himself a globe out of an old
tennis ball with a pencil stuck through it, and had rigged
up a blackboard. He was busy during our visit making
forms out of some lumber he had got hold of, and we
left him hard at work sawing wood on the beach.

These four schools held last summer only begin to
touch the work there is to be done in Canadian Lab-
rador. With the best will in the world it is impossible
for the government to provide schools for all the tiny
communities dotted along the coast, and many children,
especially in the eastern end of Labrador, are growing up
with little or no education, it was to reach these children
that this experiment was tried. The work done last year
proved of real value and it is hoped to be able to carry



Five youngsters of the Wellman family, pupils of Sheka-
tika School, Labrador.

it on and develop it, but this can only be done with the
active help and co-operation of our universities. When
we appealed for volunteers last year, we were told by one
eminent authority on education that universities were not
founded "to dish out primary education". That of course
is quite true, but the best test of education is really just
this, does it enable people to "dish out" anything at
all. Labrador will soon prove to college graduates how
much they are actually capable of "dishing out", and that
is a valuable bit of knowledge for anyone to gain.

My Kind of Hurt Don't Show

By E. Edwards

THEY said, "You have only a few days more."

I laughed for the news was good.
"Your pity is wasted, friends," I said,
But none of them understood.
For to them the world was a happy place
And it seemed so hard to go.
But I am paying the price of war
And my kind of hurt don't show.

For I am a man who came back from France
With wounds that the world can't see,
With blasted hopes and ruined life,
There are lots of men like me.
And some are pensioned and many are not,
If we are, the ones who know
Say, "Pull of course, for he looks quite well."
For our kind of hurts don't show.

I laughed when they said that my time was short.
Why not? I am not afraid.
War took all the things that I held most dear
It wrecked the plans I had made.
God knows I have done my best, but I drew
Pain without glory. I go
But to rejoice them, my luckier pals;
And none of our hurts will show.
Chilliwaak, B. C.

Note: The above verses, written by a daughter of Hon.
Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., are an appeal for more generous
consideration of many returned men who are unable to
show the actual scars of war, but whose physical, mental
and social conditions are nevertheless due to their war
service.

A Lovely Cataract

ONE of S. M. Ellis' stories in "A Solitary Horseman",
(Cayme Press, 15 S.) was about a Scottish oculist,
named Turnbull, whom the James family met
in Virginia: "Thus, Florence James calling when
a patient was in the examining chair, Turnbull
screamed out to her: 'Miss James, come here! Look at
this! Such a lovely cataract in this young man's eye!'
One of his stories of a compatriot concerned a Scotch
minister who was dictating to the Almighty how to deal
with a sinner for whose salvation he was solicitous: 'Oh!
Lord, tak him and shake him weel over hell-fire—but oh!
Lord, dinna let him fa!'"



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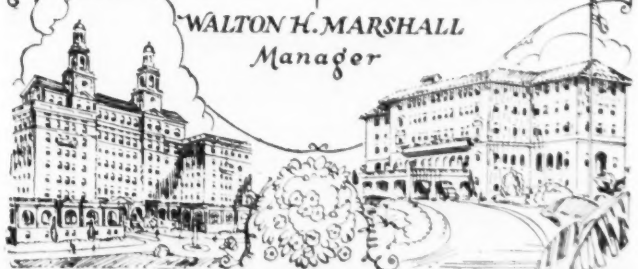
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MUSIC and DRAMA

Sir John Martin-Harvey in "Scaramouche"—Heifetz in Recital—Hart House String Quartet—Empire Players

Sir John Martin-Harvey

Sir John Martin-Harvey is always a welcome figure in Canada. For in him the traditions of the nineteenth century English theatre still live and his dignity of bearing, his eloquent appeal and refinement of gesture and expression are a wholly delightful experience in this day of slipshod performance. In the title role of the "Burgomaster of Stilonde" and as Sydney Carton in "The Only Way" he has on previous occasions endeared himself to Canadian audiences. This season he brings "Scaramouche", a dramatization of Rafael Sabatini's romantic novel of the French Revolution, now currently showing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, and it is a tribute to Sir John's art and to his personal magnetism that despite the youthfulness of the role he is called upon to play, he succeeds in making it convincing and delightful. (It is interesting to note in this connection that "Scaramouche" with a young actor in the title role, was originally a failure in London.)

It was impossible, of course, for Sabatini to place on the stage the wealth of incident in his novel. He has had to adhere fairly closely to the bare essential facts of the plot and for that reason the melodramatic note is sounded more frankly in the play than in the book. The story, as probably nearly everyone knows, deals with the adventure of Andre Moreau, a young aristocrat who has run foul of certain arrogant members of his own class and to escape their persecution joins a stirring troupe of players. He takes the role of "Scaramouche", a traditional character of French pantomime. The Marquis D'Azay, his bitterest enemy, on whom he has vowed vengeance for the assassination of his dearest friend, crosses his path again and their struggle is continued into the Revolution. The climax of the play is brought about by the fact that young Moreau is ignorant of the identity of his parents, the discovery of which on the stage, makes for a highly melodramatic scene. The play is in four acts. The first two are rather leisurely in movement and with little incident, but the last two are packed to the brim with action.

The production that Sir John has given the play is in the main a satisfactory one. There is a certain stiffness in the performance of several members of the cast, but the fault of that I think is due somewhat to the nature of the play. The romantic appeal of Sir John's performance of title role I have already indicated. Mr. Gordon McLeod as the villainous Marquis D'Azay is exaggerated to a certain extent, but he is vital and makes an attractive appearance. Miss Betty Helge brings the charm of youth to the role of Moreau's cousin and sweetheart, Andre de Kerabou. The role of Clementine, leading lady of the Binet troupe who befriends Moreau and whose beauty and gaiety attracts the Marquis D'Azay, is played by Lady Martin-Harvey. The remainder of the roles are handled in pleasing manner.

"Scaramouche" is chiefly interesting for the fact that it gives us an opportunity to see Sir John Martin-Harvey again, but it cannot be considered as in the class of either "The Burgomaster of Stilonde" or "The Only Way".

Heifetz Flawless As Ever

Some time I would like to have the opportunity to take Heifetz aside and ask him very confidentially: "What do you think of audiences, candidly?" And I am certain that he would reply: "I don't care for them at all."

That is the impression one gets as one sees him standing on the concert platform, a very fine figure, erect and motionless, and playing the most fascinating cerebral music in the world with barely the quiver of an eyelash. And utterly obviously, seemingly, to the fact that two or three thousand people are packed in front and around him, sitting in rapt attention. And when he concludes a number, he nods to the applause with a minimum of motion that almost seems to say: "Oh, yes, you are all here, aren't you?"

As a result one hears on all sides that Heifetz is cold, emotionless. And perhaps he is. Certainly there is not that rich, earthy quality to his playing that one finds in Mischa Elman, or Kreisler. These make one realize that one is a very human being, capable of great joy and sorrow, of passion and despair.

What does Heifetz do? Not quite that, but something else that is as delightful in its own way. His playing like the authentic modern music, does not rouse one's emotions by seizing them and shaking them to wakefulness. The impression is as of a faint call, afar off, that stirs one to that bemused state of half-wakefulness. It suggests, delicately, rather than depicts graphically, an emotional experience. At least, that is the opinion of one concert-goer.

In his recent concert at Massey Hall Heifetz was in perfect form, his technical brilliance of the kind that calls for superlatives. His opening number was a "Chaconne, Vivaldi, played in as fascinating style as one could wish for. Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" was splendidly done, but its conventionality was rather apparent. In Heifetz's third group were two enchanting numbers, Suk's "Chanson Amour" which though a song of love seemed lifted above all earthly emotion, and Debussy's



DR. ALBERT HAM
Conductor and founder of the National Chorus of Toronto, which gives its twenty-fifth annual concert at Massey Hall on Thursday, January 26th, with Miss Sophie Braslau as guest artist.

sy's "La Fille aux cheveux de lin", a brief portrait in frosted glass that gave this listener his greatest thrill of the evening. Never has one heard Debussy in a greater purity of rhythm and melody. The Novacek "Perpetuum Mobile" was a captivating study in liquid motion.

The closing number, the Paganini-Auer "Caprice" (No. 24) was chosen to exhibit the Heifetz technical dexterity and despite the adventure of a broken string, served that excellent purpose.

Hart House String Quartet

For the fourth concert of its fourth season at Hart House, The Hart House String Quartet, fresh from a successful tour in the United States, offered a program which embraced a Quartet, in E Minor, by Sir Edward Elgar, a poem in the modern manner by John Beach, an American composer, and Ravel's Quartet in F. The Elgar quartet was quite a disappointment. It possessed some vitality, but held no particular significance. One felt at the conclusion that Elgar had been trying to say something when he had nothing to say. And as regards form and development of the thematic material, the style was extremely conventional.

John Beach is a young American composer who has studied under Bauer and Gedalge, the teacher of Ravel. He has a number of compositions to his credit, among them the "Poem" for string quartet. It is rather attractive in its modern form and is distinguished by a haunting song for the viola which persists throughout. Mr. Milton Blackstone's viola work in this number was particularly pleasing.

The major event on the programme, however, was the Ravel Quartet in F. Ravel was born in Clouire, France, in 1875, and studied under the leading masters of his time. He is a composer who, while retaining the classical form has utilized modern harmonic effects with highly successful results. He expresses emotion with the utmost delicacy and refinement. This is immediately noticeable in the Quartet in F, whose sentiments are of sheltered, ultra-civilized life, rather than of the hurly-burly of the street or market-

place. The melodies of the quartet are enchanting in their purity of line and ease of expression, and the unexpected changes of harmony grateful to the cultivated ear. The Hart House String Quartet played this number in their best style, with a complete grasp of its significance.

Maurice Ravel, by the way, is visiting the United States for the first time, and in New York last Sunday night, the Hart House String Quartet played this same Quartet in a concert devoted to the works of the French composer. Ravel expressed himself as greatly delighted at the performance of the Hart House musicians.

Hal Frank

Anne Didn't Bring Home Much

This would seem to be the rest week for the company at the Empire Theatre again. Possibly the cast is still basking in the sunshine of success brought by "Diarrei," or more likely, it is concentrating on Sardou's "Diplomacy" which is announced for next week. Be that as it may, the current offering is "What Anne Brought Home" and in the way of entertainment, Anne has brought home very little.

About the best that can be said for the piece is that the audience does get a few laughs. These depend, however, not on any inherent humor in the lines, but rather on the interpretation and, in spots, really excellent character work given by the Empire players. What Anne brought home, of course, was a husband, to the bosom of her squabbling family in a small town. The husband was hopeless to begin with, and despite some promise in the second act, remained as hopeless as ever with the final curtain. Any real interest in the piece, which is built up like half a barrel hoop with its high spot in the middle, centres in the said squabbling family, and particularly in that eccentric adjunct, Uncle Henry.

Nat Burns easily carries off the first honors of the entire evening. His portrayal of the querulous old man lying with his brother's populous family, is an appealing piece of character work, suffering only from the defect that, since nothing else in the play amounts to much, it appears to be overdone at times. Edith Tallafiero is a charming Anne, even if she fails to accommodate her technical stage accent to the expected nasals of rural life. Frank Camp, Grace Webster and House Baker Jones make the most of supporting roles, but for some other members of the cast, it could be suggested to the stage manager that he put the prompter in some other place than the gallery.

"What Anne Brought Home," in the words of Trader Horn, is "notable thin stuff" and the Empire company make the most of it. New York failed to set its seal of approval on the play, and it is unlikely that Toronto will vote otherwise. A group of players which has produced some of Toronto's outstanding stock offerings of the present season is worthy of a better vehicle.—H. W. McE.

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Not much more than 200 years ago it would have been accounted black magic, and in the nineteenth century it could only have been explained by "spiritualism." But nowadays it is explained by science. Even so, it remains a slightly astonishing experience, to hear the young Russian scientist, Professor Theremin, bring music out of the air by the mere sweep of his hands. Not

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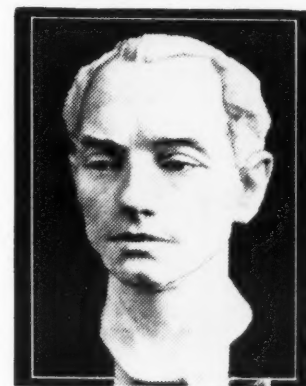
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Thomas Hardy 1840-1928

FREQUENTLY an age is remembered by its protesters because they do not succumb to herd enthusiasms and herd superstitions. Dickens protested against inhuman institutions and manners. Thackeray against prevailing meanness and hypocrisy in individuals. Bernard Shaw and Samuel Butler jeered at conventions that were once useful enough but had become magnified into giant, oppressive superstitions. Of the Brontës, Emily is superseding Charlotte in favor because of the more fundamental nature of her protest. Now that death has removed Thomas Hardy, the last surviving major creative writer of the mid-Victorian period, we think first not of the artist, though he was one, but rather of how he and George Meredith struck out against the too-easy, false generalisations that ruled the imagination and dominated the philosophy of most men in their day.

The drastic contrast between Meredith and Hardy furnishes a fruitful topic for critics but has no place here. Those who understand the essential difference between them will relish the story, discreditable to neither, of how, after Chapman and Hall had accepted Hardy's first novel in 1869, Meredith, who was a reader for the firm, asked Hardy to withdraw it on account of its faulty plot. Hardy gratefully accepted the advice; and any one who has read "Desperate Remedies", his first published novel (1871), will realize how impossible it was for Hardy to be Meredith.

Hardy is such an idol of our day that it is hard to think of him as a mid-Victorian; yet, when his first popular success, "Far from the Madling Crowd," appeared anonymously in the "Cornhill," it was taken for the work of George Eliot. And his philosophy—however "cosmic" it may seem—can only be understood against that background. A series of scientific researches, culminating in those of Darwin and Wallace, had unseated the anthropomorphic God who had dominated the popular mind for centuries; but immediately Herbert Spencer had erected as a substitute the God of Evolutionary Progress, whose decree was that every step in history must be an upward one. Against that fatuous view of life, Hardy presented an ancient pagan attitude of fatalism or determinism, which gives his work the pessimism that distinguishes it from the shallower writings of his period.

His artistry and his integrity have influenced later writers past all computation: he is imitated, in part and unconsciously, on all sides today. Yet a true Hardy among our contemporaries is impossible for the reason that science, discarding Spencer's conclusions, has, through further researches, come cautiously to a tentative faith that behind phenomena lies purpose and intelligence. It detracts nothing from Hardy's genius to admit that the philosophic basis of his great novels is without the hint of any perception of such ideas. On the contrary, he is the more to be praised for his courage in using the best weapon available to combat the tawdry and fashionable, and temporarily powerful superstition of his day.

HARDY'S life was made up of three periods; and the fact that the "Dynasts" apart, his great creative work all belongs to the second period, further confirms the hypothesis that as a great mid-Victorian protester he must be remembered.

The first period covers 23 years. Born in 1840 of an old English family, prominent in West England since the 13th century, he was apprenticed to an architect in 1856. In 1859 he began writing, but had to lay his literary compositions aside in 1861 to apply himself properly to his profession. In 1862 he went to London and became assistant to Sir Arthur Bromfield. In 1863 he won a prize for design, and a medal for an essay on architecture. His architectural studies enlarged and made concrete his knowledge of English history.

The second period starts in 1865 with the publication of his first short story in the March issue of "Chambers's Journal". Immediately after the Meredith incident of 1869-71, culminating in the novel "Desperate Remedies" in the latter year, he rapidly evolved his own style and methods. "Under the Greenwood Tree" (1872) reveals his artistic command of language, and the fol-

lowing year (1873) saw the infusion of his other dominant traits of tragedy and irony in "A Pair of Blue Eyes." With the unfriendly reception accorded "Jude the Obscure" (1895) he decided to give up prose fiction and did so.

Three years later (1898) appeared his first book of poems, "Wessex Poems". He continued writing poetry for thirty years, and much of it was published. His masterpiece in verse, "The Dynasts," was published in two volumes (1904 and 1906) and is an ironic drama of European affairs at the time of the Napoleonic wars.

HIS own deep attachment to the soil of his native Wessex made its more permanent types his most agreeable material. Arthur Symonds has spoken of Hardy's satisfaction in "contemplation of the placid vegetation of the peasant, himself a rotted part of the earth." John Cowper Powys has written:

There are two spirits in Mr. Hardy, one infinitely sorrowful and tender, the other whimsical, elfish and malign. The first spirit rises up in stern Promethean revolt against the decrees of Fate. The second spirit deliberately allies itself in wanton, bitter glee, with the humorous provocation of humanity, by the cruel Powers of the Air.

Chambers's Encyclopædia Complete

"Chambers's Encyclopædia, Volume X—Teinds to Zyri": W. & R. Chambers, 339 High St., Edinburgh; Canadian Agent, John Cooper, Bolton, R.R. 4, Ont.; 819 pages; illustrated with drawings and maps; in cloth \$5 the volume, \$50 the set; in leather \$11 the volume, \$105 the set.

AT LAST, the tenth and final volume of the revised "Chambers's Encyclopædia" is out. The 30,000 articles by 1,000 contributors are complete with their 3,500 illustrations, and colored up-to-date maps of all the geographical and political divisions of the earth. The large maps of the World War, east and west fronts, are notable.

If the subscribers to this paper do not yet know the high esteem in which this reviewer holds this reference work, it is due to no economy of printer's ink on the part of this reviewer. Surely all that need now be said is a repetition of the statement that here, at a fraction of the cost of the larger encyclopædias is one that contains authoritative information to a sufficient extent for any ordinary needs, on almost any topic one would need information on. And of what further use is any encyclopædia? If one wants to study a subject in all its details, he will go to large books devoted wholly to that subject; and this encyclopædia makes a point of listing, at the end of its articles, the titles and authors of books to be consulted if research is to be carried further. Many, including the present writer, actually prefer the shorter, more condensed article. For instance, here (p. 245) is Tchaikowsky, the Russian composer. Instead of having to wade through several pages, the enquirer is offered a compact outline of his life and work in 600 words. The information is got quickly; if more is needed, the various biographies listed at the foot of the article may be consulted.

The tenth volume maintains the principle that has guided the editors throughout: real authorities have been engaged. Thus the article on Trade Unions is by Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald; J. Arthur Thomson, the naturalist, writes on the Toad, the Turkey, the Vole, the Wolf, the Weasel and the Wren. Who better could have handled Theosophy than Annie Besant? or Whisky than John Dewar & Sons? or Tuberculosis than Sir R. W. Philip and Dr. W. Leslie Lyall? or Women's Rights than Dame Millicent G. Fawcett? or Totemism than Andrew Lang and Northcote W. Thomas? Among the literary topics, we find Thoreau presented by John Burroughs, Zola by George Saintsbury and Thucydides by Professor J. B. Jevons.

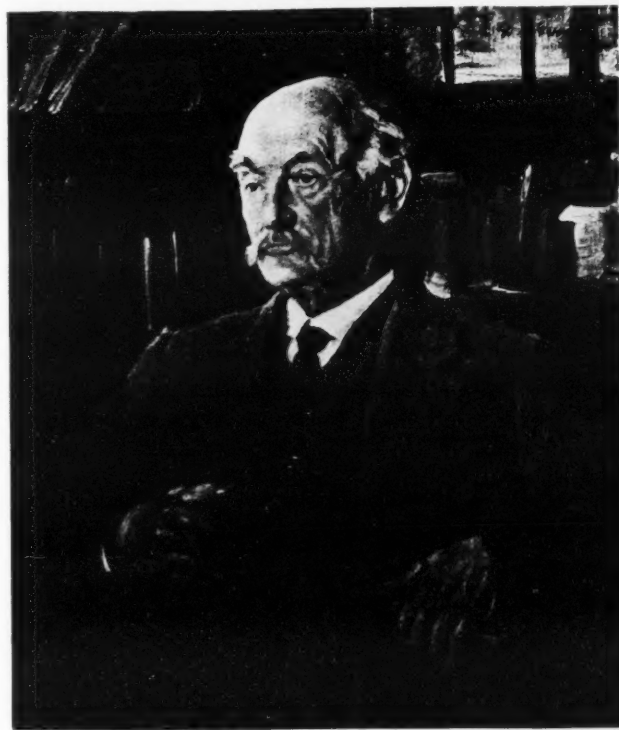
History Without Romance

"The Ugly Duchess" by Lion Feuchtwanger; Viking-Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 335 pages; \$2.50.

THE picturesqueness of the Middle Ages seemed fairly free from the realism of contemporary novelists. The contemporary village might be proved a social sewer, and the townsman a dissatisfied, mournful, empty creature; but when it came to "history"—that is, the life of the past—the novelists have appeared to feel that it needed jazzing up, and have given us accordingly some very highly colored stories about the illustrious dead. At last the German novelist, Lion Feuchtwanger, author of "Power," has changed all that with his 14th century story, that shows medieval Europe to be not only wicked, but also dully and stupidly so—not only sinful and greedy and cruel, but listless, drab, and lacking in gusto as well. Even as the increasing power of trade and manufacturing and finance were making feudalism and chivalry obsolete at the time of which he writes, so the passion for truth in the heart of the contemporary novelist has laid low the last stronghold of romance.

To replace the obvious attractions of "Ivanhoe," what have we? A pathetic and revolting tale, whose chief pathos lies in the fact that of all the miserable beings presented not one honestly deserves a tear in the plights they are shown richly to have deserved. I think our writers are sometimes blind to the solid uses of myth, and that they are just now apt to deprive us of illusions without adequate compensation. But the truth is a very strong prop for the artist no less than the historian; and Mr. Feuchtwanger's fiction, if not pretty, is strong and convincing and of grimly fine proportions. If he has cast aside the sweetly false, he has nobly refrained from substituting equally false fends in the places of the discarded half-gods.

The Margarete Mautsch (or Bagmouth) of whom he writes was a real woman, the physically repulsive Duchess of Tyrol, who lived from 1318 to 1369, died without heirs, and turned over her country, on the termination of the dynasty, to the Dukes of Austria. The story of her life is a study in frustration; and history



THOMAS HARDY, O.M.

Who died on January 11th at the age of 87 at his home at Dorchester, England, as the result of a chill contracted on December 12, and whose remains were buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, January 16th, as a tribute to the distinction he had conferred upon the nation through his writings.

The Accusation

has never been made that the New York Times is unduly prejudiced in favor of Canadian Books. The following excerpt is from a review of the new Grove book which appeared in the Book Section for January 15th, 1928:

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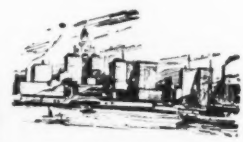
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JACKET-DESIGN
From "The Ugly Duchess"

confirms the main points of the fictional narrative. Tyrol exists no longer as a country. Today, Upper Bavaria (the country surrounding Munich) is part of Germany; Bozen and vicinity forms the northern part of Italy; the rest is within the frontiers of Austria and Switzerland. In Margaret's time, the country was a bone of contention between the Hapsburgs, the Wittelsbachs and the Luxemburgs, as they strove for the crown of the Holy Roman Empire. It was her fate to attach the land by her first marriage to the Luxemburg domains; then, by her second marriage, to the Wittelsbachs; and she finally presented it to the Hapsburgs as the strongest and wisest ruler.

The woman, without the saintliness of the traditional heroine, does command a profound sympathy, if for nothing but her stolid courage in trying to rule wisely despite her handicaps. Among her greedy and unscrupulous barons, with no graces of person, and surrounded by powerful and covetous kins, she thrives brought order to her land, and prosperity, only to suffer further defeats and humiliations, until at last—old as well as ugly, friendless as well as landless, with one husband divorced and the other and all their children dead, the game lost—utterly lost—she sinks into a sudden despair, through which no further joy or grief can pierce any more. Even her arch-enemy, though dead, has managed to elude the vengeance prepared; and so the Duchess is robbed of her last anticipated and hellish satisfaction.

For the tragedy of the book (and it must be accorded the definition of tragedy in great respect) lies finally in Margaret's desertion of the courage and high principles that guided her in early life. At first, realizing her physical deficiencies, she sank the woman in the ruler, lived for the building up of her towns, and averted many ills from her people. But as misfortune overtook her, she became sensual, and gross and disgusting in her sensual pleasures—themselves a substitute for a full heart. At last, she came to see in the beautiful Ames von Flaxon, who had alienated the affections in turn of her husband's son, her ministers, and even of the common people, the cause of all her troubles; and, leaving the attention to matters of state that always heretofore had redeemed her, she directs all her force to a personal revenge that, though it failed in part, yet succeeded well enough to be her own ultimate ruin.

If clarity be the test of a novel—the power to pass on to the reader the complete and accurate picture seen by its creator—the book can only be rated as masterly.

But no review of "The Ugly Duchess" should close without a word of appreciation for the deft way in which the transmutation of political power in medieval Europe is sketched as a background. The declining power of the barons, the rising power of the burghers, and the position of the Jews, are suggested admirably, as are also the chaotic situation of boundaries as the different monarchies play against one another for land and power.

Philosophy in Fables

"Nature's Brotherhood" by Saladin Reps; The Red Rose Press, Santa Barbara, California; 53 pages; probably \$1.

THE twenty-one fables in this little book illustrate cardinal points in Oriental philosophy, such as the desirableness of desirelessness, the uselessness in living and the good in everything. It is a very tender little book, and quite a clever one. Making birds and animals talk, as Aesop did, Mr. Reps carries his technique beyond Aesop in giving the power of speech to flowers and a rock and some fly-paper—so-called inanimate objects. The Law of Karma is, of course the belief chiefly illustrated.

These fables display the principle virtue of the fable in their brevity, on which depends the pith of an anecdote as well as that of a jest. Once or twice, as in "Apple time," the stories are capable of an ironic interpretation (which is probably not the one the author intended) and in that quality of ambiguity also these fantastic fragments of fiction follow the best traditions that rare, but ever popular literary form—the fable.

William Arthur Dumas

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and pertinent

History and Biography

Henry Hudson by Llewellyn Powys (Bodley Head-Macmillan, Toronto, illustrated with sketch maps, \$1.75). Another volume in the "Golden Hind" series, outlining the story of the great explorer.

Correspondence Between Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal, 1907-1908 (Knopf-Macmillan, Toronto, \$1.40). Letters in English translation that passed between the famous German composer and his collaborator. They have been edited by his son, Dr. Franz Strauss, and cover the period of the composition of some of the older Strauss's best-known works.

Lions Led by Donkeys by P. A. Thompson (Warner-Laurie-Imray, Toronto, illustrated with sketch maps, \$1). A more or less conventional account of the causes of the Great War, its conduct, and the peace treaties which followed it, written for frequent and wholesale criticism of all the leaders—Government, military and civilian alike and in all countries. There is some good writing in the book, which, on the whole, shows more vigor than judgment.

My Life in Advertising by Claude C. Hopkins (Harper-Masson, Toronto, \$1.50). The life story of an American advertising expert told by himself—expertly.

A General History of the Lives and Rites of the Most Notorious Highwaymen, Footpads, Shoplifts and Thieves of Both Sexes by Captain Alexander Smith (Routledge-Macmillan, Toronto, \$1.40). An interesting series of sketches of desperate times in the 17th century told in the vigorous and sometimes vulgar language of the period. It is quite a source book for the student and period. It is now reprinted in a large edition.

Travel

Compendium Americano: Fables by Philip Goodall (Macmillan, Toronto, \$1). The funniest thing about every popular English author who spends a few weeks in the United States to fill lecture engagements is that he writes a book of impressions on his return that the Americans are willing and eager to buy and read. Goodall is no exception. He is looking forward to return engagements and, fortunately, he has the facile sort of pen that can say clever nothingness easily. Even the usual patterning insults of the visiting (and commenting) Englishman that seem to be expected are said with an engaging, facetious smile. Courtesy costs nothing.

Science and Psychology

The Kingdom of the Mind by June E. Downey (Macmillan, Toronto, \$2.35). Book of psychology for juniors, with plenty of elementary experiments, winding up with purple pictures, and some variations of the "mental test" question books. Interesting and instructive for boys and girls from 13 up. The author, naturally, makes a great point of the importance of exactness in one's changes of success. I note that she is described on the title page as "Professor of Psychology at the University of Wisconsin" and on the packet as "head of the Department of Psychology and Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin."

Literature and Essays

Much Loved Books by James O'Donnell Bennett (Boni & Liveright, McLean, Toronto, \$3.50). Reprint in book form of an interesting series of essays on literature that ran in the Chicago Tribune from 1921 to 1924 under the title "Best Sellers of the Ages."

Poetry, Drama and Art

Songs of the Saguenay by F. Percy Smith (The Author, Arvida, Que.). A book of poems, illustrated—many in higher vein. The little "take-offs" are very good, and the serious poems are also very good.

Fireweed by Frank M. Kelley (The Author, British Columbia). Small offering of sprightly and vigorous verse by one who loves the outdoors and, knowing it, naturally loves it.

A Book of Lyrics by Daniel Hugh Varder (Thomas Nelson, New York, \$1.50). Verses by a young American member of the staff of the University

of Manitoba, collected after serial publication in "The Boston Transcript" and other reputable periodicals.

In a Summer Season by A. E. Johnson (University of Syracuse Press, 303 University Place, Syracuse, New York, price unknown but possibly \$1). This Canadian professor, now established in

the United States, offers in this book poems that have been published in "The Forum," "The Sewanee Review," "Christian Science Monitor" and "Poetry" (London). We are glad to note the recognition accorded his verse.

Fiction

Selma Pennaluna by Ruth Manning Sanders (Christophers, London, \$2). Novel of post-war England and described as a "passionate romance."

The Ship by Luke Allan (Macmillan, Toronto, \$2). Described as "a humorous story by the author of 'Pace'."

The Fountain of Youth by Padraic Colum (Macmillan, Toronto, illustrated, \$1.75). The unique scheme of this book is no less than a collection of prefaces to the author's other books, so that children may be prepared to understand them. In this new book, Colum has shown other people how they can introduce children in a short time, to each of his longer works. As publicity work it is splendid; and getting the prospective buyer of the "longer works" to pay for the advertising is capital. That explanation by itself, however, isn't quite fair; the contents are complete little stories, as far as they go.

Miscellaneous

Original Occupation of British Columbia by Tom MacInnes (Sun Publishing Company, Vancouver, 50c). Here we have the most pressing problem of the Canadian Pacific Coast treated by one who is a master of it. As a lawyer, having spent most of his life there, Mr. MacInnes understands the situation; and at various times he has been advisor to the Canadian Government on the framing of treaties and regulations governing Oriental immigration. He is at present very much alarmed over the growth of Chinese and Japanese population, in proportion to white, in British Columbia.

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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS play an important part in the daily life of almost everyone in Saskatoon, Sask. The fruit on the breakfast table this morning rode in an International if it came from any one of the four biggest fruit houses in town—Northern Fruit Co., Early Fruit Co., Scott Fruit Co., and National Fruit Co. In all probability the coal in the cellar arrived by International, for Mackenzie & Thayer, Sullivan Supply Co., and Saskatoon Lumber & Fuel Co., all have International Trucks.

Internationals help to build the roads, the streets, the houses, and the business blocks by hauling materials for Bryson Brothers, R. B. McLeod & Co., and A. W. Cassidy, prominent contractors of Saskatoon. The daily newspaper, the Saskatoon Daily Star, gets to its readers in a hurry via an International Speed Truck.

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So it goes. Saskatoon business has truly gone International. Nor is this situation confined to Saskatoon. International Truck popularity is sweeping the Dominion; business men are relying more and more on dependable International Trucks and dependable Company-owned International Service. Ask us for catalogs showing International Trucks in sizes ranging from 3/4 ton to 5 tons. Also, McCormick Deering Industrial Tractors for heavy duty work.

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At Right: Hudson's Bay Company, Saskatoon, deliver the goods with this attractive International Speed Truck. The long, low chassis and the big body make an ideal combination for this class of retail delivery work.



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RICHARD COBDEN: VICTORIAN STATESMAN

William Harbutt Dawson's "Richard Cobden and Foreign Policy" (Frank, Maurice, New York, \$5) is written to illustrate Cobden's belief in Great Britain's isolation—a policy at variance with that of the governments of his own time and since. Shortly before Lord Morley died, during the World War, he declared to his countrymen that Cobden had pointed the true course of empire.



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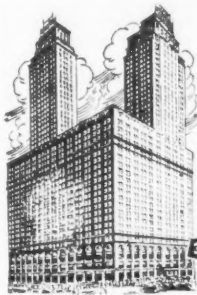
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Southern America—The Pacific

ALONG the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from New Orleans to Pensacola and east to the Apalachicola River, is a most charming place for a winter sojourn. The number of visitors from the North is increasing each year as the attractiveness of this locality becomes better known. The climate is ideal—plenty of sunshine without excessive heat. The pine-laden salt air is bracing and invigorating, and outdoor sports of all kinds may be enjoyed to the utmost. Numerous golf courses afford opportunity for the pursuit of this fascinating game, while tennis, boating, hunting and fishing also provide plenty of outdoor exercise. Fishing along the Gulf Coast is especially good, and all manner of fish are here in abundance, both salt and fresh water varieties. The magnificent shell road along the beach from Ocean Springs to Bay St. Louis makes automobilizing delightful.

ONE hundred and fifty coral islands and islets basking under temperatures ranging between sixty-five and seventy degrees form a winter fairyland only forty-eight hours distant from New York. "Their beauty and peace sink into your bones," said Mark Twain of the Bermudas. Each, indeed, is a natural pastel. A sea iridescent in beryl, sapphire, purple and green washes their indented shores. White homes contrast with emerald palms. Floral splendor of oleanders and hibiscus, of scarlet and orange poinsettias, of roses and lilies in season, dazzles the beholder. Nerve-racking noises of horns, trolley cars or factory whistles are absent. The air is clean and quiet. One travels about by carriage, bicycle, saddle horse, or white yacht. Recreation in variety includes two eighteen-hole and two nine-hole golf courses, tennis, yachting, fishing, bathing.

LESS than two hundred miles from the Florida Keys, the Bahamas form another cluster of coral islands. Generations of winter tourists have come to Nassau, Island of New Providence, to escape the rigors of winter in a remarkably equable climate. Among favorite recreations are golf on a sports course within sound of the surf; fishing for the gamy barracuda; polo and tennis. Delightfully adventurous excursions may be made by schooner to the "Out Islands", including Watling, which is believed to be the landfall of Christopher Columbus.

IT IS difficult to imagine any craving of travel appetite which is not satisfied by the South American tour. If the craving is for historical association, there are scenes of the romantic drama of Inca conquest and monuments of historic and prehistoric races. If it is for scenery, there is every diversity, with the mighty Andes rising in majestic grandeur. If the appeal is climate, there is every

range, even in the South American summer, which is the North American winter. If unusual peoples attract, a veritable pageant of races passes in review. If amusement is sought, the selection extends from golf to grand opera. If cities are absorbing, the quaint and ancient vie in interest with the brilliant and modern.

The comprehensive, fully satisfying trip to our sister continent must include both coasts and the experience of passing through the Panama Canal. This tour, including essential side trips, may be made in a minimum of about three months. For travellers whose time is more restricted a single coast may be visited within a period of about one and one-half months. This winter the east coast of South America is included in several African cruises, thus making it possible to visit both of these great continents on a single trip.

LAKES, floods, waterfalls, mountains, glaciers; volcanoes, active and extinct, geysers, fumaroles, boiling springs; caverns lighted by glow-worms; the best fishing in the world, and magnificent big-game shooting—these are the chief tourist attractions of New Zealand," says one writer. "But by no means the only ones! Here is a land of sunshine, tempered by cool breezes; a land of streams, of hills, of smiling valleys and fertile plains; a pastoral land, 'flowing with milk and honey'; a land of green forests, white beaches, and blue bays."

New Zealand consists of two main geographical divisions, North Island and South Island, separated by Cook Strait, about fifty miles wide. Auckland is the chief port of North Island and largest city of New Zealand. South of Auckland, in the interior, is the famous Rotorua Thermal region with innumerable mineral springs, geysers, lakes, mud volcanoes and steam vents. Other tourist attractions include the Waitomo Caves, Wanganui River, and Tongariro National Park. Wellington, capital of New Zealand, faces a broad bay of Cook Strait as the southern tip of the island. Frequent steamer service is available across the strait to South Island (fifty-three miles), thence by rail or motor to Christchurch, capital of this province, noted for its race meetings and surf bathing beaches. Christchurch is the base for trips to the scenic Southern Alps, Mount Cook, or Aorangi, their highest peaks, towering more than 12,300 feet above the sea. Glaciers, cataracts, lakes and streams abound. Mountain climbing is in favor. In the lower half of the island lies the charming Southern Lakes country, the largest lake occupying 132 square miles. On the south coast are numerous picturesque fjords, including Milford Sound, reached by "the finest walk in the world." Every form of outdoor sport is available in New Zealand.

—WANDERER



TWO CANADIANS IN ALGIERS
Miss Margaret Southam, Ottawa, and Miss Wilhelmina Comstock, of Brockville, admire the surrounding Moorish atmosphere in Algiers during the round-the-world cruise of the "Empress of Australia."
—Photograph by courtesy of Canadian Pacific Steamships.



The Royal Poinciana

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WILD DUCKS WINTERING IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

—Photo by I. T. Parker, High River.

CANADIANA

Something nice offered in the "For Sale" column of the North Ontario (Uxbridge) Times:

A nice property in the Village of Vallentyne, one acre of land on which is a nice dwelling house; good stable; nice garden; some apple trees. This is a nice property. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to Russell Gorrell, Blackwater or Hy. Tocher, Sunderland.

Esthetic squawk in the editorial column of the Blenheim (Ont.) News-Tribune:

More than thirty minutes of the time of the town council meeting on Monday night was devoted to discussion of a proposal introduced by the Mayor at the request of certain other people to make provision for resuming the weighing of hogs at the town weigh scales. We thought this thing had been settled several years ago, and we trust the shelving it received Monday will be permanent, not temporary. Surely those who require service of this kind can get it somewhere else than in the middle of the town. There is something decidedly incongruous about having a hog-weighing station located in the midst of the buildings such as the town hall, the memorial hall to heroes of the Great War, handsome residences and lawns and three churches. We do not think the gain in public service would be at all commensurate with the loss in community prestige of the town hall property and surroundings, nor do we believe that any persons asking for the service would themselves put up several fine residential buildings and then place hog weighing scales of their own in the midst. We are sure it will be the desire of the whole town that all necessary accommodation in this respect will be kept available for those requiring it, but not on the town hall site.

The social Gananogue (Ont.) Reporter suggests a desirable reform:

We have often wondered why the unseemly hour of 10 a.m. set by regulation as the lawful hour to call the annual school meeting in Ontario, was not changed. It is not reasonable to expect rural ratepayers to attend a meeting in any numbers at this hour in the morning and it practically excludes the women folk and mothers whose opinions should be consulted. The afternoon, as our contemporary points out, would be vastly more convenient for both men and women, and an evening would be more popular still, especially if the women brought light lunches and served refreshment after the annual business was concluded.

Admirable restraint on the part of the people of Quill Lake View, as reported by the Wadena (Sask.) Herald:

On Friday evening, December 23, the people of Quill Lake View and surrounding district gathered at the school to celebrate Christmas in anticipation of both an enjoyable and useful evening. . . . There was no liquor present, the people realizing their sacred responsibility as parents of young Canadians, desired on this night of nights to set an example worthy of emulation in years to come. And so the evening was closed with not one thing to mar its bounty of peace and good will.

The gallant editor of the Kincardine Review-Reporter hits out straight from the shoulder:

It is high time that evangelists and preachers cut out this silly nonsense of making statements about bobbed hair and the Bible. An evangelist in New Hampshire the other day made the statement that a bobbed haired woman was an abomination in the sight of the Lord. How does he know? Where did he get such inside information? Why jump on the bob haired women and not the bald headed and smooth shaven men? Is it any worse for a woman to have her hair cut than for a man to shave his whiskers or have his hair cut? It reminds one of the story of the artist who painted an angel without wings. Someone remarked: "Whoever saw an angel without wings?" And the artist quickly replied, "Who ever saw an angel with wings?" You might say "Who ever saw an angel with wings?" You might say "Who ever saw an angel with wings?" You might say "Who ever saw an angel with wings?" But to sum

it up, what right has any man, preacher or evangelist, to declare that clipped tresses will keep the modern girl out of the kingdom of heaven?

Civic improvement noted by the same Smith's Falls Record-News:

The Town Council for 1928 may not begin the year with a clean slate but they most certainly will start off with clean blotters. Brand new and spotless green blotters were placed in front of each member of the Council at the first regular meeting on Tuesday night and the dear old blotters which had borne many a jotted memorandum or a hasty sketch were discarded and forgotten. For once, the Council's blotters were cleaned and filled and all the pen points worked without a single splutter.

Philosophic tid-bit from the editorial column of the eminent Forest (Ont.) Standard:

The men who do a town more harm than good are those who oppose improvement; run it down to strangers; distrust public-spirited men; show no hospitality to any one; hate to see others make money; oppose every movement that does not originate with themselves; get on long faces when a person speaks of locating in their town; oppose every public enterprise which does not appear to personally benefit themselves. There are some born with the idea that it is their job to grease the axle of the world and keep it in running order, but somehow, when they shuffle off, there is not the slightest quiver nor setback in the progress of the town.

A puff for British Columbia, as recorded by the contented Vancouver (B.C.) Morning Star:

A descendant of St. Louis and member of one of the oldest families in France, the Viscount de Beleciste passed through Toronto en route to British Columbia, where he proposes to take up land and grow peaches for export. "It was obvious to me that the time had come to do something to help my family out," he said. "I did not care to serve in a shop, or sell motor cars, as so many other people in my position have done. I felt that life in British Columbia is more manly and offers better opportunities to a man of my physique and temperament."

A tune on the musical saw by the virtuosic Galt (Ont.) Reporter:

No girl in her teens should be encouraged to turn up her nose at cotton hosiery, or to make odious remarks on the apparel of other girls attending school. One almost shudders to think of the effect of such bringing up and parents who deliberately seek to display the young girls in fine and expensive raiment ought to consider the possible serious effect created in the child's outlook on life. There are schools that discourage the wearing of finery during school hours, and others, often of a private nature, that order all pupils to wear uniform attire. Without going to extremes it ought to be made incumbent on every school staff to discourage any tendency in the pupils to extravagance or immodesty in school attire. Girls graduating from colleges should be experts in history, languages and the sciences, not experts in fashion.



MARY PICKFORD
Coming to the Regent starting Monday, Jan. 23rd.

The aim of Rotary, as expressed in verse by Dr. Ed. Baker, principal emeritus of Albert College, Belleville, and quoted by the Smith's Falls (Ont.) Record-News:

Something kinder, higher, holier;
All of each and each of all,
Earth at last a warless world,
A single race, a single tongue,
Every tiger madness muffled,
Every serpent passion killed,
Every grim ravine, a garden,
Every blazing desert tilled,
Robed in universal harvest,
Up to either pole she smiles;
Universal ocean softly washes
All her warless isles.

MUSIC & DRAMA

(Continued from Page 7)

"RUTHERFORD AND SON" has been selected by Carroll Atkins, director at Hart House Theatre, as being of more general interest in place of "Wild Birds", which was to have been given the end of this month. The date of presentation remains unchanged — Jan. 30 to Feb. 4.

Tickets issued and obtained by patrons for "Wild Birds" may be used for "Rutherford and Son."

"Rutherford and Son", by Githa Sowerby, is a play no business man in Toronto will want to miss. John Rutherford is a business man who lives first, last and all the time for his business. In addition to this he has a special hobby—business.

As far as it goes it's all right. But what about his family.

Right here is where the trouble starts. And stern enough things become. Two sons and a daughter each go their own way in spite of the strong hand their father holds on them.

In "Rutherford and Son" the author has given us a progressive and eventful drama which will not only to your seat with gripping interest.

Ivor Lewis will be seen as John Rutherford supported by a splendid cast. General admission \$1.00. Trinity 2723 is the box office number. Monday night has been sold out to the Yorkshire Club of Toronto.

CHUBALDIN, the eminent Russian violinist, will be heard in recital at Massey Hall on Tuesday, January 23rd, at 8.20. He has recently had tremendous success in Australia and New Zealand, having toured those countries twice. The Australians are a very critical people where music is concerned. A celebrated Metropolitan Prima Donna, who has just returned to America, is well aware of this. Taking this critical faculty into full account, Chubaldin must be a superb violinist when the Australian press describe him as having the technique of a Heifetz and the interpretive and musical skill of a Kreisler. One of his programme numbers is the Grand Concerto No. 1, F Sharp Minor, of Weinawski, which will be heard for the first time in Canada on this occasion.

"HIGH LIFE", a new burlesque production, will occupy the stage of the Gayety Theatre, starting Monday, January 23rd, for one week's stay. This record-breaking show is said to have been constructed for mirth-provoking purposes only, with an elaborate scenic embellishment, and tastefully decorated with colorful costumes. There are established favorites, a lot of new faces, a lot of new acts, a lot of new songs, a few new dances, and several new skits, and the fastest dancing chorus. Popular Jack Hunt is the chief funmaker, and he is ably aided by Bert Marks, a Hebrew comic, who, with June Rhodes, Bebe Tobin and Pearl Wilson keep things lively, with the additional aid of Gilbert Mack and Billy Gilbert. Also the sixteen dancing models, that are said to "stop the show" at every performance.

AMONG the works to be presented by the Mendelssohn Choir at their concert in February next is a revival of Handel's beautiful pastoral Aida and Galatea, which has not been heard in Toronto for a number of years. This will form part of the programme for the Friday evening concert with Granville Bantock's Omar Khayyam, part 2. Both these works call for soloists of the first rank and the choir have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Ethyl Hayden, who is now acknowledged as one of the foremost sopranos on the concert stage in this country. Of Mr. Tudor Davies little need be said as his reputation in England and America and the great impression he made at last season's concert will be remembered. Mr. Davies will also sing on Thursday even-

ing in two groups of solos with orchestra. The baritone secured for Friday evening is Mr. Earle Spicer, who while Canadian born, is a new comer to Toronto. He has already won his laurels under Sir Henry J. Wood and other well known English conductors and recently impressed Boston critics as an artist of unusual merit.

The subscription lists for these concerts are now open at Massey Hall and the music stores and will close next Tuesday, January 24th.

JOHN ERSKIN'S "The Private Life of Helen of Troy" with its delightful humour, brilliant satire and engaging frankness has been transcribed to the silversheet and will open a week's engagement at the Uptown Theatre today. Originally "damned" as a "high-brow" book, "The Private Life" somehow attracted public attention with the result that more than 300,000 copies have been sold to date. Maria Corda, famous European beauty, stage star and dancer interprets "Helen", whose love affairs started the Trojan war, in the screen version. Jack Arthur promises a delightful musical score rendered by his Uptown Symphony orchestra.

CONSTANCE IZARD, violinist, and Margaret Izard, cellist, are appearing in recital at Hart House Theatre on Tuesday evening, February 7th. They will have the assistance of Madame Grace Smith-Harris in the Schubert Trio in B flat major, Op. 99, for piano, violin and violoncello, played in honour of the centenary of this composer. All three artists will play solos and a feature of the recital will be unaccompanied duets for violin and cello. The Misses Izard, who come direct from Queen's Hall, Albert Hall and the principal London and provincial concerts, are on their first Canadian tour.

ON Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th, Dorothy Wilkes, a talented young Canadian, will give a piano recital at Hart House Theatre. Miss Wilkes has studied with Ernest Seltz and T. J. Crawford.

The wood buffalo in their natural habitat in Wood Buffalo park near Fort Smith, N.W.T., continue to thrive and multiply. The buffalo in the southern range within Alberta are intermingling with those of the plains shipped during successive seasons since 1925 from Wainwright park, Alberta.



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Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA
SPORT CENTER

Famous Automalons

A MECHANICAL man, who obeys orders the instant he gets them from a human voice, has been demonstrated to a scientific audience in New York. Certainly since so long ago as the reign of Charles II, and probably much longer, inventors have been turning to the fascinating task of making, in their workshops, as good an imitation of a man as possible. To make an automaton that looked like a man was not hard. The great aim of the inventors of machines like men was to make them talk. About 85 years ago all London flocked to the Egyptian Hall to see, and hear, a machine-made human being, on the manufacture of which, Professor Faber, of Vienna, had been occupied, on and off, for half a lifetime. Euphonia, as she was called, was what now-a-days we should call a waxwork, but a waxwork with a heaving breast, eyes and arms that moved slightly, and an indiarubber mouth and jaws. Her words were often muffled and indistinct, but, on the whole, you could follow what she was talking about. Her talk started on a keyboard producing 15 notes that varied according to where the Professor tapped. Enveloped in her "works", between the key-board and the back of the head, was a small pair of bellows, which literally blew the words out through her mouth, while

magic was being made with her elastic palate and tongue.

The machine made man known as Kempelen's Automatic Chessplayer, did better still. He was able to make several remarks, in addition to playing a good game of chess. But there was a sort of school exercise book in consequence about his conversation. It did not seem, as the Americans would say, "to get him anywhere". One moment he would be assuring you, in slightly guttural French, *Vous êtes mon ami*. The next he would make a sententious remark, in Latin, about a Roman Emperor. Von Kempelen lay low and said "nuffin", but phonetic experts presently realized that his trouble was that he could not devise the requisite contrivance to reproduce certain vowel sounds. But eventually he provided his mechanical man with a carefully modelled human mouth, and real teeth, which enabled the chessplayer considerably to improve as a vocalist.

The New York Robot does not attempt to talk. He merely listens and obeys. He must be talked to, however, in tones of just the right vibration to set his magic in motion. Shout, and he maintains a masterly impassivity. No sergeant-major in the land could disturb his Buddha-like calm. Ask him nicely, in certain phrases, and he will switch on a lamp, start a fan, open a door or anything else that might reasonably be expected from a tired business man at the end of a usually imperfect day. It would be unfair, while admiring him, to forget that our British inventor, Major Phillips, has already demonstrated a contrivance whereby instant obedience has been exacted from model trains to the orders, "Ahead!" "Stop!" "Backward!" The principle by which he has achieved this result is easily capable, in development, to instigate a Robot to make the movements requisite for the putting in motion of a great variety of machinery. The fantasy of Karl Capek is by no means so wild as many of his audiences supposed.

Microscopic Films

SOME striking Nature films were shown in London to exhibitors a few days ago, under the direction of Mr. Bernard Shaw. Mr. Shaw rejected the words "instructional" and "educational" as likely to deter seekers after entertainment, and he preferred to speak of them as films revealing beauties of nature hidden from the ordinary eye but made wonderfully plain and deeply fascinating by the microscope and motion photography. For exhibition purposes some of the processes of nature shown to-day are speeded up. In a few minutes one saw on the screen the growth of mould on cheese that is a process of months. Such mould is a vegetable growth, and the tiniest spores, when duly enlarged, become beautiful plants as graceful and varied as the floating vegetation of the seas. From the track of flies that had passed over the mould examples of mould growth and distribution were shown. The domestic arrangements of the comorant, the queer lives of creepycrawlers like the Devil's coach-horse and the earwig, and the activities of the cells in green leaves, were other subjects illustrated. One gathered from the applause that the audience really enjoyed these film pictures, but we shall have to wait and see whether the exhibitors were sufficiently impressed to give them the wider trial Mr. Shaw suggested.

Gold Sword for the Prince

THE Prince of Wales had a surprise when he performed his first local function since he became a county ratepayer and landed proprietor of Nottinghamshire. Just as he was about to cut the white silk cord to open the new bridge over the Trent at Gunthorpe he was handed a gold miniature sword fashioned after that carried by a Roman centurion of nineteen centuries ago. It was a reminder of the time when the

Roman legions held sway in the neighborhood. The Prince caused much laughter by testing the weapon on the palm of his hand. Then with a deliberate upward cut he severed the cord as an indication to all that the days of the toll had passed, and that henceforward the Trent at that spot could be crossed free of charge. Delightful weather prevailed, and many thousands of people assembled to give the Prince a cordial welcome. The Prince remarked that the ceremony was of considerable importance, not only to the county and to the city, but to the communications throughout the Midland area. "With the huge annual increase of automobiles in this country, both for private and commercial use, we have a new and important problem to face. Our big cities are getting more and more congested by a great stream of vehicles, many of them only vehicles of passage, and it is necessary to divert them. In order to do this these costly and extensive by-pass roads are necessary, and I congratulate the Nottinghamshire County Council on this very great thing they have done in constructing this by-pass road."



"OLD CONTEMPTIBLES" SERVICE AT HORSE GUARDS PARADE
The Old Contemptibles' Association held a parade and service in the Horse Guards Parade, attended by 1,500 members, to mark the anniversary of the firing of the first guns into action in 1914. Two of the horses that took the first guns into action at Mons also had places in the procession. The photo shows Corporal Jarvis, V.C. (left), and Private S. F. Godley, V.C., Royal Fusiliers, with the wreath for the Cenotaph.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 21, 1928

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Cobalt in Retrospect

Hectic Days in the North Country When
One of the World's Richest Silver
Camps Developed Overnight and
Life Was in the Raw

By Herbert T. Grant in "Blackwood's Magazine"

IT WAS in 1905 that Cobalt arose out of a bush-covered, rock-riddled wilderness of no accredited formation to be one of the richest silver camps in the world, and the confusion of geologists. The T. & N. O. Railway was being driven from North Bay to Cochrane to open up the farming country (the clay belt of New Ontario it is called), where Haileybury and New Liskeard now stand. Workers on the railroad, an odd prospector or two it might be, found what they took to be silver lying loose on the hill-sides. The geologists scoffed. "Calcite is the matrix of silver," they said; and it took lumps of silver as big as one's fist to convince them that silver can be found in anything. Greenstone, conglomerate, and that pretty pinkish rock now known as "Cobalt bloom," proved that at Cobalt.

There was the usual rush. Mines—"holes in the ground," at least—were staked out everywhere in the vicinity. Properties worth millions changed hands for a few thousand dollars, rapidly to be dissipated in the gambling den and the saloon. Not many of the original owners found themselves better off in the long run. Some of their names are commemorated in mines which have made the fortunes of stay-at-home shareholders—that is all.

There is always romance associated with the beginnings of a mining camp, but Canada, since its early troubles with the Red man and the "breed," has been a particularly orderly country. Moreover, Cobalt was only a little over three hundred miles from the second city of the Dominion, and the law regulating mining camps forbade the sale of intoxicants within a radius of five miles. None the less, when I was there some years after its discovery, Cobalt was distinctly a place with an atmosphere, vastly entertaining in itself and its inhabitants, or "old timers" as they loved to style themselves. I don't think any of these were very rich; most, in fact, were hard enough put to it to scrape a living; but there was a spirit of brotherhood among them and a joyous air of inconsequentiality which was almost boyish.

Haileybury was five miles away by electric tramway, and prodigious were the sums spent in its six saloons when anything special was afoot. At Cobalt the "blind pigger" flourished. In these days before "bootlegging" rose to high rank in the professions, to be a "blind pigger" was to be reckoned something of a desperado, whose risks might be measured by the course of initiation one had to go through to obtain his confidence: the stealthy approach to his backyard cellar and the "hidey-hole" in the rafters which contained a solitary bottle. It was mostly make-believe, for any one could legally obtain a regular supply for domestic use. In any case, offences on the part of the "white man" were winked at by the two separate police forces, local (a chief and a constable) and provincial (a constable alone). Of the five or six thousand dwellers in the district, a few hundreds fell into the classification "white man"; for the remainder—Poles, Galicians, and the like—the law obtained for all offences. Amongst the common herd two crimes ranked as serious—"blind pigging" and "highgrading." The latter consists of the theft of high-grade ore from the mines. In Cobalt, where to descend some of the mines was to see walls literally sheathed in silver, a yield of six thousand ounces to the ton being nothing out of the ordinary, and bar silver sixty cents an ounce, "highgrading" was rigorously dealt with. The thieves were sometimes none too perspicacious. I recall one case where a Galician fashioned the metal into crucifixes and other religious objects, and disposed of them amongst his friends. The rough workmanship and the dull white of the unrefined "leaf silver" was bound to draw attention; and it did.

Cobalt was an unconventional place. One hour would see a man in the Stetson, rough shirt, corduroys, and elk-hide boots of the prospector; the next a different being in spruce flannels, sauntering along, cigar in mouth, for a



SIR HERBERT HOLT

President of the Royal Bank of Canada who at the recent annual meeting expressed the belief that increasing prosperity since 1920 had vindicated the faith of financial leaders who, despite the depression prevalent at that time, maintained their confidence in a coming period of expansion. At the present time, according to Sir Herbert, there is every indication that the present prosperity will be prolonged. He warned against the dangers of over-speculation, but felt that the good judgment of both brokers and bankers would hold the movement within reasonable bounds. Sir Herbert also reported to the shareholders of the Royal Bank, one of the most prosperous years in the history of the institution.



BUYING A JOB IS POOR POLICY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am offered the privilege of investing in a company in Toronto known as the Maple Leaf Supplies, Limited, and would like some advice as to the safety of such an investment. I am offered a position with them and this investment is required with same.

C. G. P., Campbellford, Ont.

My advice is to pass up the privilege. A job that has to be bought seldom turns out to be worth anything. My information is that this is a new company incorporated on November 4, 1927, and that its business is only just getting started. The principal men behind the company appear to be Arthur J. Bates and John I. Mossop, neither of whom seems to have any financial means of importance. I understand the company proposes to manufacture a patent composition mantel, also a metal burial vault. The company has a capitalization of \$100,000 divided into 4,000 preference shares of \$10 each and 12,000 common shares of \$5 each. I have no knowledge of the assets, if any, which may be behind these shares, and I would consider a purchase of either the preferred or common at this time to be a very risky speculation.

A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have an opportunity to acquire some stock in the Lincoln Rubber Products, Limited. Please advise if this would be a good investment. Is the stock worth par or over?

M. D. M., Brantford, Ont.

Lincoln Rubber Products was adjudged bankrupt about two weeks ago and the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Toronto, was appointed custodian. You can doubtless estimate the value for yourself.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FLIN-FLOX

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please give me your candid opinion on the advisability of purchasing Flin-Flox. Does this proposition really amount to much?

W. A. J., Windsor, Ont.

The enterprise gives promise of being one of considerable magnitude. Hopes are entertained for attaining an important measure of success, but the vital facts in connection with the undertaking are such as to indicate a narrow margin between costs and recoverable value in the ore. The deposit carries possibly an average of \$11 to the ton, or recoverable values of possibly \$8.50 a ton. The combination of zinc and copper may be expected to contribute toward moderately high costs. It is estimated that

\$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 may be required to get the enterprise fully under way.

Those who are directing the effort on the Flin-Flox are recognized to rank among the more competent in the world of mining. The very fact that a detailed test has been carried on for a year or so prior to going ahead with the project in itself provides a very good reason for optimism. It would not seem reasonable for experienced operators to undertake the task without feeling convinced in their own minds of being able to reap rewards commensurate with the risk and the amount of capital involved. Commencement of production should not be expected before some time in 1930.

IS IMPERIAL OIL A BUY?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I should very much value your opinion on Imperial Oil as a purchase for a short or long hold. Do you think it is likely to go much higher in the near future?

M. N. D., London, Ont.

Imperial Oil has made a very good record to date and shareholders who have remained with it over a period of years have obtained very good returns on the investment. The outlook for further progress is distinctly favorable. While I would not care to advise a purchase for a short hold, in view of the fact that there has already been considerable appreciation in the price of the stock, I think that a purchase for a hold of a year or two should prove a good investment.

A FRUITY INVESTMENT

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have a little capital which I wish to invest in a good sound common stock. I want safety with a chance of increase in capital value over a period of two or three years, and am not particularly anxious about present return, although something in the way of dividends would be acceptable. My local bank manager has recommended United Fruit Company, and has suggested that I write you for some general information about this company's record and present position, also for your opinion of it as a purchase at the present time. Do you think it measures up to my requirements?

H. M. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Yes, I think it does. The United Fruit Company is a very strong concern and its stock has good investment value. The company is the leading importer of bananas into England and the United States, and is one of the five largest Cuban sugar producers. It operates eighty-six steamships on the Caribbean Sea, and owns and operates

(Continued on Page 14)

External Call Loans a Safety Factor

Money Placed by Canadian Banks in the World's Financial Centres Represents
Quickly Realizable Assets and Forms a Real Protection for the Depositor—
Spectre of a "Run" Once Threatened Even Bank of England

By C. PAYELL

IT IS possibly trite to say that every occupation carries with it a *bête noire*. For example, the captain of a ship dreads fog; the locomotive engineer has a horror of the fools in automobiles who try to beat him at level crossings; the hospital superintendent's ever present fear is the spectre of fire; the "lamb" live in dread of a slump in the stock market and the "bear's" night is made hideous by an unexpected boom; and so it goes.

In the case of the general manager of a bank, his particular bugbear is a "run," and he is, therefore, constantly employed in keeping his institution's affairs in such shape that when the worst occurs the situation may be met without undue difficulty. His thoughts are first of all concentrated on the welfare of the bank's depositors, secondly on the bank's shareholders, the remainder of his time being, as it were, devoted to the needs of the borrowing public. Who would have it otherwise, except the man who thinks he is ill-treated when unable to raise a loan on doubtful security? From this class frequently arises the cry that banks are too conservative in their loaning.

It is interesting to note that no less important an institution than the Bank of England suffered from a "run" on at least one occasion, this particular one having been deliberately engineered by the famous Duc de Choiseul, of whom Horace Walpole said that "he would project and determine the ruin of a country, but could not meditate a little mischief or a narrow benefit" and whose personal characteristics, be it noted, *en passant*, were distinguished by "his constant pursuit of gallantry without delicacy." A favorite of Madame de Pompadour, in virtue of having procured for her some letters which Louis XV had written to Madame de Choiseul, with whom the King had formerly had an

intrigue, who knows but what Madame de Pompadour did not have a hand in the scheme of wrecking the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street?

The "Duc" took advantage of an opportunity, when the bullion of the bank was unusually low, to spread false reports regarding its solvency. French emissaries collected a large number of notes which they passed over the bank's counter for gold, carrying it out with as much pomp and ceremony as possible. Indeed, they made so much noise and fuss that the depositors of the bank became alarmed and the withdrawals became so heavy that they constituted a "run" which lasted for days. Fortunately all demands were met, but not without great trouble and anxiety. It has been said that for some days England stood on the brink of a great disaster on this occasion.

Many people, especially those of the borrowing class, are apparently obsessed with the idea that banks have unlimited resources to draw upon; they cannot think in terms of millions, or of billions, without being carried away by the figures; the uninformed and inexperienced are apt to lose all sense of proportion and, in looking at the banks' statements disclosing millions of assets they often gain an impression that the banks could lend any amount whatever, regardless of the consequences; in other words, they have no sense of the finite. From time to time they read articles in the daily or weekly press drawing attention to the fact that the Canadian chartered banks are lending huge sums of money outside Canada; often these articles are written in such manner that they draw the inference that the Canadian depositor is being used as a tool to finance foreign speculations and undertakings; they are sometimes led to believe that the banks are acting selfishly and even unpatriotically. It

is interesting, therefore, to analyze the figures contained in a recent monthly bank statement.

On July 30th, 1927, call loans outside Canada amounted to \$239,893,335, and current loans to \$264,757,252. On the same date deposits outside Canada totalled \$336,756,951 or \$167,893,626 less than loans.

Let us assume that, for the sake of the borrowing public, the banks should transfer all the deposits held outside to Canada. What would be the result? It might be argued that a general lowering of rates to Canadian borrowers would ensue; that is, if the bank's threw discretion to the winds and loaned out every available dollar; an orgy of speculation would doubtless follow and the inevitable day of reckoning would come sooner or later. Who would suffer most? The answer is—the depositors. It is an indisputable fact that call loans on the Canadian stock market cannot be converted into gold at a moment's notice; in a general state of emergency they would be of little avail. On the other hand, money loaned out on call in New York and London the money centres of the world, can be drawn in without difficulty; that is why the banks, bearing in mind the interests of the depositing public first and foremost, carry large call loans in New York and London. Their only safe alternative would be to carry outside deposits in gold, locked up in their vaults. Here again the depositor would suffer indirectly through the lowering in the earning power of the banks; indeed, the time might conceivably arise when the banks would have to reduce the rates of interest paid to depositors. It is, therefore, altogether in the latter's interest that the banks should continue to carry substantial reserves in the form of call loans outside Canada which can always be relied upon in times of emergency.

Using the Blue Pencil

For Two Years Financial Advertising in
California Has Been Supervised by
the Corporation Commissioner
—How It Has Worked Out

By Dana H. Jones in "Western Advertising", San Francisco

SINCE 1925 the State of California has been attempting to regulate, by statute, certain varieties of financial advertising, with the obvious purpose of making promoters and security distributors stay within the bounds of reasonableness. For those not familiar with the extent of the California security market and the conditions prompting the amendments appearing in the Corporate Securities Act, it may be well to trace this background briefly.

Reliable figures as to the size of the market for all types of securities within the State are almost out of the question. It is enough to direct attention to the fact that a substantial part of the population is living more or less in retirement on the income from invested fortunes. Climate and scenery have brought literally thousands of families that are financially independent. Furthermore, the State has produced some very large local fortunes. Altogether it is apparent that California ranks among the foremost States in the amount of securities absorbed.

Oil booms since the war have added color and complications. The appeal of immediate riches widened the security market to include thousands of financially ignorant speculators. And, speaking of the war, we must not overlook a condition that has been far-reaching in its effect on the bond dealers. The war loans created new thousands of bondholders; popularized that form of investing.

New bond houses came from nowhere. Businesses that had never dreamed of public financing were rebuilt along the newer lines, to include an underwriting, which the hordes of new bond salesmen were to distribute through social channels. And advertising was called in to teach the holders of war bonds more about other bonds.

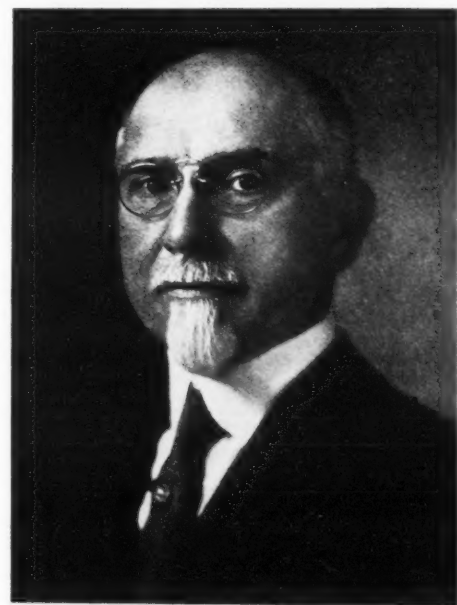
To put the matter in general terms, the people of California were in the midst of a stock and bond boom along with all the other after-war expansion. To be sure, inflation was itself the cause of part of this frenzied financing, but the war loans, new fortunes, oil booms, and other contributing causes helped to bring on an acute condition.

IT IS undeniably true that the bond dealers tried hard to keep their records clean. To their credit it must be written that they carried on a hard fight, through their own advertising, to educate the public, to teach the difference between investment and speculation. Of their own accord some of them attempted to induce the newspapers to throw out the promotions that were obviously overstating the value and chance for profit in their offerings. But it was impossible to obtain, on a voluntary basis, the complete co-operation that would have been necessary to make such a plan effective. Some newspapers took the position that they could not attempt to censor advertising nor to discriminate between buyers of space for lawful purposes.

With no relief from the newspapers themselves, there were half-hearted attempts to organize all respectable financial advertisers into an educational campaign to divert dollars from unlikely oil wells into safer channels. In spite of the unrestricted competition with the Walling-fords, the bond dealers were still making money too fast to give serious attention to a co-operative corrective measure, and thus affairs drifted until the Corporate Securities Act was amended in 1925, the amendments being suggested and sponsored by the association of investment bond dealers.

The amended statute now states, in substance, that anybody selling or advertising any security must have a permit from the Corporation Commissioner; any such advertisement must have the name of the offering or issuing person attached to it, "and a true copy thereof shall have been first filed in the office of the commissioner at least one day prior thereto" (that is, before its distribution or publication); nor shall anybody "publish any such advertisement, pamphlet, prospectus or circular, after notice in writing given to it by the commissioner that, in his

(Continued on Page 23)



E. R. WOOD

Who has been elected a Vice-President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Mr. Wood is President of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company and of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, and Vice-President of Light and Power Company, Limited; Brazilian Traction, National Trust Company, Limited; Mexican Life Assurance Company, the British America Assurance Company, Massey-Harris Company, Limited; Mexican Light and Power Company, Mexican Tramways Company, Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, International Paper Company, and the Toronto Savings and Loan Company, and has been a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for twenty years.

—Photo by International Press.

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GOLD & DROSS

A FRUITY INVESTMENT (Continued from Page 13)

more than two thousand miles of railways, tramways, etc., and controls many valuable port, warehouse and terminal properties. Its earnings during recent years have been uniformly satisfactory, averaging during the past decade \$7.59 a share per annum on the present capitalization, or nearly double the current dividend requirements of \$4 per share. Its profits for 1926 were equal to \$7.80 per share. Cash dividends have been paid regularly since the company's organization, and returns to stockholders have also included extra dividends, stock dividends and rights. A stock dividend of 100 per cent. was declared in 1921, while the last extra cash payment, consisting of \$1.50 per share, was made on April 1, 1927. The company's only capital obligation consists of 3,000,000 shares of no-par-value stock, of which 2,500,000 shares are outstanding. The present stock was issued in March, 1926, on the basis of 2½ shares for each share of \$100-par stock previously outstanding. The company's financial condition is strong, current assets as of December 31, 1926, amounting to \$15,717,660, including more than \$30,000,000 in cash and government securities, as compared with current liabilities of only \$8,180,662.

The annual report for 1927 is, of course, not yet available, but profits for the year promise to be as satisfactory as in 1926. On the basis of the present \$4 regular annual dividend and the current price of around 142, the stock yields only 2.81 per cent. While the price thus seems quite high enough for the present, on the basis of the known facts, I think it is still an attractive purchase for a long hold.

NO OCCASION FOR WORRY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A short time ago I bought Canadian Vickers, Limited, 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds to the extent of \$1,000, and I have recently been told that the bonds are not safe. I would be glad to have your opinion.

J. D. O., Toronto, Ont.

I do not think you have any reason to worry. The annual requirements for interest payments on these bonds amount to \$165,000, and \$105,000 of this amount is provided by a Dominion Government annual subsidy, leaving only \$60,000 annually to be provided out of earnings. I understand that current earnings are running at a satisfactory rate, and that the coming annual statement is likely to show a reasonably good balance applicable to the common stock. If this proves to be correct, it means, of course, that the company will have earned a very substantial margin over bond interest requirements.

A GOOD LIQUID POSITION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I wish you would give me the benefit of your advice regarding stock I hold in the Coca-Cola Company. I bought this stock at 37 in 1921 and have had good dividends on it, and last April there was a stock dividend of 100 per cent. The price is now around 132, which seems a pretty good figure. Please tell me whether I should sell now or continue holding it, or even buy more shares in the hope of the company continuing this good showing. I may say I have a high regard for your opinion, having often benefited from your advice in the past.

H. W. W., Montreal, Que.

There is a strong rumor that another two-for-one split in the stock will occur early this year, as a result of the continued growth in earnings. The company's sales have shown a continuously upward trend since 1922, and net income has more than doubled in the past four years, in addition to which there are indications that the coming annual report will show 1927 earnings as the largest on record. Net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 1927, were equal to \$8.64 per share, which compares with \$8.12 per share for the corresponding period of 1926 on the basis of the present capitalization.

When the company distributed the 100 per cent. stock dividend in April last, thereby increasing the number of shares from 500,000 to 1,000,000, the stock was placed on a \$5 dividend basis, and it is probable that this rate will prove to have been earned more than twice over in 1927. The company's financial position is good, cash alone being more than 6½ times the current liabilities, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is over 11.7 to 1.

In the event that the anticipated stock split-up is not made, there is likely to be an increase in the regular dividend rate. On the basis of the present rate, the yield to a purchaser at 132 is 4.54 per cent., which I think is fairly attractive in view of the apparent possibilities.

MADE MONEY IN CANADIAN STOCKS; LOST IT IN FLORIDA REAL ESTATE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Being unable to follow the Canadian stock market here, as same is not dealt with in Miami papers, I am going to ask your advice as to the best investment or speculation in the following stocks: McIntyre-Porcupine, Wright-Hargreaves, International Nickel, Vipond, Keeley, Amulet, Newbec, Bidgood and Jackson-Manion. I want to put about \$200 into some good mining stock, which I hope to turn over to good advantage in a year or so. I have made some real good money in Canadian stocks before on your advice, but regret to say that same has been lost in real estate here.

S. E. I., Miami, Fla.

Having in mind current quotations, the more attractive issues on your list are McIntyre-Porcupine and Wright-Hargreaves. McIntyre is paying 5 per cent. quarterly, on shares of \$5 par value. The yield at current quotations of \$27 is less than 4 per cent., but with profits running at a much higher rate—indicative of substantial increase in due time. Wright-Hargreaves is paying 20 per cent. annually, with an occasional bonus, the total in 1927 being 25 per cent. The prospects indicate about similar distribution in 1928. The shares are \$1 par and the yield at current quotations is only about 4 per cent. The shares reached a peak of \$8.45 two or three months ago, and have declined sharply to around \$5.55 at the time of writing. Should this decline continue, the shares would be pretty attractive as the mine is in good condition.

SATURDAY NIGHT said on October 22 last: "Speculation in the mines of the Kirkland Lake district has been getting out of step with actual developments. Prices commanded for shares on the stock markets have been placing greater value on the mines than indicated profits can justify at present." Since that observation was made, Wright-Hargreaves has declined nearly \$15,000,000, Teck-Hughes over \$10,000,000, Lake Shore over \$4,000,000, and so on. In the case of Wright-Hargreaves, this decline may be bringing the shares to an attractive level.

International Nickel is among the more outstanding mining enterprises in the world. However, speculation has caused quotations to soar to over \$90 a share, a level which indicated earning power does not seem to justify. Current quotations place a valuation of over \$150,000,000 on the enterprise. Current profits are only between 2 and 3 per cent. annually on such valuations. Big growth is in sight, but to double the current rate of profits would not establish a particularly high yield for a mining enterprise. Vipond and Keeley are in the position of having an uncertain outlook as to ore reserves, which introduces a considerable element of speculation. Amulet has ore in interesting quantity, but information as to average values and metallurgical problems is too vague on which to base reasonable estimates as to its merit. Newbec is in the prospect stage.

Bidgood is also in the prospect stage, having figured in a recent spectacular market play full of serious disaster to many. The outlook for Bidgood is interesting, but with a lot to be learned before an idea may be gathered as to whether it will ever be a successful mine. Jackson-Manion is in the exploration stage. Surface showings lend interesting merit to the property. Sinking is now in progress in an effort to learn what conditions exist at depth. The shares are speculative.

AN ATTRACTIVE STEEL STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly give me some information about the Inland Steel Company? Do you consider the stock a good purchase for a hold?

H. G., London, Ont.

Yes, I consider it has a good deal of attractiveness. Inland Steel is now one of the strongest independent steel companies in the United States and is the second largest producer in the Chicago district. The company's earnings have grown steadily since 1921, and it is in an excellent financial position and is showing an annual return on its invested capital of fully 10 per cent.

In spite of an erratic showing by the American steel industry on the whole, the Inland Steel Company has reported larger earnings in 1927. Net earnings for the first nine months of 1927 amounted to \$1.28 per share, as compared with \$3.81 per share for the corresponding period of 1926. The company has not yet issued any figures covering the final quarter of the year, but there seems reason to believe that it will be shown to have earned more than double its \$2.50 dividend in the full year. Continuation of earnings at the current level would appear to warrant an advance in the dividend rate.

A GOOD PREFERRED STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Kindly advise me if the 6 per cent. preferred stock of Canadian Cottons, Limited, is a reasonably safe investment.

G. T. D., Winnipeg, Man.

Yes, it's pretty good. The stock is non-cumulative, which means, of course, that the company does not have to pay up any back dividends if it passes them at any time. However, there is no present reason to suppose that the company will not be able to maintain regular payments on the preferred stock. For many years past the company has earned the amount required by a very good margin, as is indicated by the fact that the company's income available for dividend payments on this stock averaged \$462,821 over a period of five years to March 31st, 1927, as compared with an average dividend requirement of \$219,690.

A HALF-DOZEN MINING STOCKS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please give me some information regarding Mint-Ore Mines, Duprat, Abana, Pioneer and Delmas? Do you think that Baldwin will ever be any good again?

C. L. M., Toronto, Ont.

The Mint Ore Mines has a number of attractive mining claims near the Jackson-Manion property in the Red Lake mining division. If carefully financed and managed, the enterprise would offer a fighting chance at least. Duprat has sold part of its property and received 500,000 shares of the Rhyolite-Rouyn Mines, but also retains about 5,000 acres of its own on which work is proceeding. The shares are highly speculative, but from purely a "market" standpoint they might have possibilities at current low quotations of around 8 cents a share.

Abana shares are selling at a price of a really important mine, while at the property it remains to be seen just how important the deposits are—as to whether their volume and continuity will permit profits to be realized over a reasonable length of time. Pioneer is working aggressively and following a conservative policy. Properties of Pioneer are still in the exploration stage, but in due time it would be reasonable to see the organization attain some measure of success, although this is never certain in the business of breaking into the mining game. Baldwin never was very attractive and the outlook at present has not improved. Delmas is a prospect of uncertain value and the shares are risky.

ARE PETROLEUM ROYALTIES SHARES SAFE?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A few months ago I purchased shares in the Petroleum Royalties Company and have lately been thinking of buying more, but noticed your statement in a recent issue that these shares are not a safe investment. The company seems to me to be well managed and making good progress and to have good people behind it. Its business is a case of all revenue and no outlay as the operating companies pay all operating expenses. As regards the matter of making provision for depletion, I enclose an interesting pamphlet which states that every large oil pool developed during the last half century on the North American continent is still producing oil. The company is paying dividends regularly.

W. J., Dundas, Ont.

In spite of the good dividend record, I think that these shares must be considered to have an element of speculation for the reason that the success of the company depends to a very large extent on the good judgment and honesty of those who select the royalties. A purchase of these shares thus amounts to a speculation on the judgment and honesty of those at the head of the company. I do not mean by this to cast any reflection upon Mr. Greer or other officials of the Petroleum Royalties Company, but it is possible, of course, that these people will not always be looking after the company's affairs. As regards depletion, it is doubtless true that every large oil pool developed

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A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent
on the Preferred Stock has been declared this day
payable February 1, 1928, to the Preferred stock
holders of record at the close of business January 19,
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JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, January 9, 1928.



during the last half century is still producing oil, but not every well is still doing so.

It is a fact, of course, that the lease owner does receive seven-eighths of the oil produced and assumes all of the risk and expense. The royalty owner receives one-eighth as his portion and does not share in any of the risk or cost of producing oil, but wells do not last forever. While they last the royalty company receives a large return on its investment in royalties, but if they peter out or seem to be commercially unprofitable, the operating company stops operating. The value of the royalty in such a case then diminishes to nothing. The royalty company then has to keep on purchasing new royalties, and if, as has happened in a number of cases, it has been paying out too much in dividends and has not made proper provision for depletion, it has to buy the new royalties from money received from the sale of new stock. Thus, as the old wells failed, the new wells would have to bear the burden of paying dividends on a continually growing capitalization. It has happened in connection with oil royalty companies in the past that they have been able to pay high dividends in the beginning, but have not been able to maintain them.

While the Petroleum Royalties Company seems to have made a good record to date, it must not be forgotten that the company is a young one and therefore has still to prove itself by the test of time. Furthermore, as regards my classification of these shares as speculative, it is evident that the public generally regards them as being in that category, as otherwise it would not be possible to buy these shares at a price to yield such a very large return on the investment.

POTPOURRI

E. B., Toronto, Ont. LAKESIDE LORRAINE was advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Temiskaming some time ago. I have no final record as to whether shares have any remaining value, or not. If any, the value would be very small. ACONITA is an interesting prospect, but the shares are highly speculative and risky. The chief asset of BEATER is the stock held in Kirkland Lake Mining Company. Current quotations seem high and cannot be justified in what may be seen at present.

"Stability," Saskatoon, Sask. WEKUSKO MINES, LTD., holds claims in Manitoba in the prospect stage in the vicinity of Broad Bay. A little gold is showing, but general details are not very impressive. I do not know of any work being done at present, and I would regard the shares as a very serious risk. The markets are top-heavy these days with these little outfits, out of which 99 out of a hundred may pass into oblivion without attaining success.

N. D., Fernie, B.C. The 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the CANADIAN HYDRO ELECTRIC CORPORATION seems to me to be a very attractive issue. The subsidiary companies are all important public utility enterprises with excellent prospects for future growth, and to my mind there is little reason to doubt that the company should be able to earn a substantial margin over dividend requirements. Furthermore, there is a substantial equity in assets behind these shares. Both the ARGENTINE and NEW SOUTH WALES bond issues have considerable investment value and the future outlook is favorable.

R., Toronto, Ont. Sinking by hand steel is reported to have been carried to about 60 feet in depth on the NORTH

Cobalt in Retrospect (Continued from page 12)

set of tennis or a turn at trap-shooting. Cobalt itself was a drab lumber-built town, with dusty uneven streets and board sidewalks six or eight feet above the street level in places. Straggling above a dirty lake shore, it was hemmed in with the ugly grey dumps of "tailings" from the mines, and rocky knolls stripped of all but stumps, and undergrowth which flourished despite all efforts to keep it down. Your North Country miner has learned his fire lesson in the school of hard experience, and he looks upon the native bush, charming, a shade in summer and a shelter from the biting winds of winter though it be, not as an asset but a danger. It was an even money chance that any one arriving at Cobalt for the first time would be met with a salute from the Nipissing Mine, at its daily blasting, hurtling boulders into Cobalt Lake and unpleasantly near the railroad station.

In the early days one could pick up "leaf silver" in the streets. A fortune gone to waste, perhaps; but Cobalt just had to be built somewhere. Still, though the cellar of some humble shack might be sunk in silver-bearing ore, the Coniagas, the Right of Way, and other mines would be busy underneath. One would feel the whole town shake and tremble as with an earthquake when these mines were firing their shots below.

There were many strange sights to be seen. On the Nipissing claims the Little Giant prospecting by hydraulic power, sending undergrowth, tree-stumps, and boulders spinning into the air; the Little Silver Vein from which a quarter to half a million dollars' worth of silver was taken, now a chimney six feet wide and eighty feet high in a cliffside, and which, before it was stripped, must have been a mass of almost solid silver; rock cores an inch in diameter brought to the surface from hundreds of feet below by means of a diamond drill, tipped with a Brazilian black diamond that was worth a fortune in itself; and the levels and stopes of the mines themselves in their unimaginable beauty and richness of solid ice and solid silver.

I have seen, stacked on the station platform, without a single one to

guard them, two hundred and twelve bars of silver, stamped 99.99 per cent. pure, one week's mining, milling, and smelting of the Nipissing Mine. A bar of silver is a huge cobblestone rather than a brick (the lack of escort speaks for their weightiness and cumbersome), and the market price of silver, as I have said, was sixty cents an ounce. I have seen a man walk into the business office of the "Cobalt Daily Nugget," open a leather handbag, and dump a small yellow brick on the counter. "Lift that." Fingers instinctively schooled to apply the proper lifting force to familiar objects failed; and it took a shifted grip and a real effort to raise the first gold brick ever smelted at the Swastika Mine a hundred miles to the north. I have seen workmen at the Temiskaming and Hudson's Bay Mine dumping bags of concentrates (milled ore ready for the smelter) out of a window on to the ground below as though it were so much cement they were handling. That particular mine paid an average annual dividend during the eight years before the war of two thousand three hundred per cent. I met a man, wise after the event, who spoke sadly of it. "How was I to know that this was a mine? They came round to my place trying to sell me shares, and I went inside and fetched them out as fine a bundle of share certificates of 'holes in the ground' as ever dazzled the relatives of a man who died intestate."

Apart from this, which was routine, there were exciting incidents of almost daily occurrence during the summer months, when bush-fires rage throughout the whole North Country. It is not a case of an occasional outbreak. On every side one can see them raging. "A cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." Nor do they rage unfought. It is a continual battle to stamp down the individual outbreak, and prevent a joining of forces and an overwhelming conflagration. Cobalt itself was deemed comparatively immune in its barrenness, yet only a change of wind saved it a few years ago when destruction seemed inevitable. I have passed through a town a little to the north of Cobalt one week, and the next passed by what had been Earlston and was now a heap of ashes—every stick wiped out.

THE spirit of Cobalt was embodied in the mining prospector who came and went from time to time. Many of its citizens were ex-prospectors, successful in business from their knowledge of the wants of the craft, their ability to talk shop, and sometimes a name amongst the younger men which was their best advertisement. These still had the game at heart, and were always ready to "grubstake" a good man down on his luck, with the offchance of a handsome dividend. The prospector was drawn from all kinds and classes; illiterates schooled only in experience, mining engineers, and that great army of "men who don't fit in," seasoned with red-blooded philosophers, and educated men hungry for a little of the salt of life.

There is an extraordinary fascination about the prospector's life. He wanders at will: on foot, by canoe, or on snowshoes; camping when and where he chooses without call to move while his supplies last, except at pleasure. Happy is he who has enough, or has "strikes" enough, to keep him going entirely his own master. At worst it is a lesser bondage attending to the job as a duty to the person who has "grubstaked" him, and who for the time being is a partner. It is no idyllic meandering through woodland paths. In these great trackless forests roam bear, moose, and deer, and many varieties of small fur-bearing animals ruffed grouse, and ptarmigan, duck abundant in season, and other feathered kind to fill the pot; but only the most foolhardy would hope to subsist by skill of arms when wandering from place to place. There one may march for days and not see a living thing. It is not for nothing that the porcupine ("the bushman's friend") is protected by unwritten law as the last hope of the bush-strayed or the starving.

In winter the woods stand austere and holy, of a beauty beyond compare. Then, the undergrowth of more generous seasons buried deep in the accumulated snowfalls, each tree stands apart, ice-encased, its every branch and tiniest twig balancing a layer of feathery texture, immobile in the currentless ravages of frost. No cathedral, no cloister ever raised can faintly

(Continued on Page 20)

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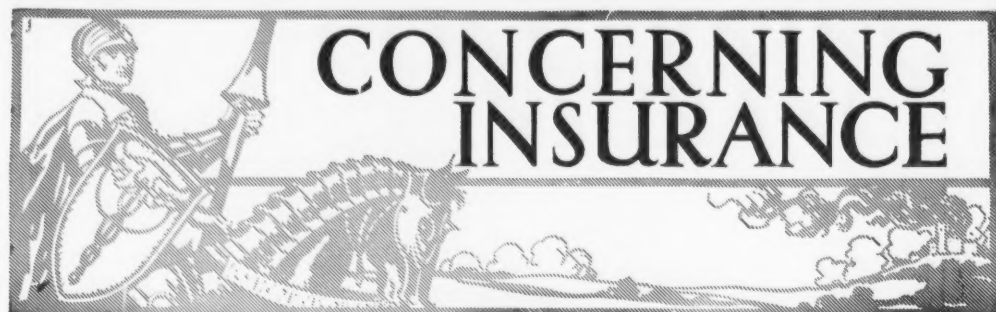
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Canada Life Has \$769,982,182 Business in Force

FOR over eighty years the Canada Life Assurance Co. has been a barometer of Canadian business and its Annual Reports each year are accordingly of general interest.

During 1927 the company earned a surplus of \$5,127,823.00, for the first time in its history going beyond the five million mark. This is probably the most interesting item to policyholders, because dividends depend upon surplus earned. The new policies issued amounted to \$157,179,357, which is much more than twice the amount reported in 1922, only five years ago, and nearly \$10,000,000 greater than in 1926.

Nearly \$800,000,000 insurance in force at the close of last year suggests that the Canada Life will soon be numbered among the few "Billionaire" companies on the North American Continent. The actual figures are \$769,982,182, a gain of \$96,591,813 for the year.

The net income from all sources for the year 1927 amounted to \$34,378,386.83, a gain over 1926 of \$2,316,971.50.

The assets gained \$13,333,174.49, a larger amount than in any previous year, and they now stand at \$140,380,677.62.

For the protection of policyholders the company holds contingent reserves of approximately \$1,300,000, and the total surplus, including \$4,660,000 payable to policyholders during 1928, amounted to \$7,971,474.63 at the end of the year.

No changes occurred in the Board of Directors during the year, and the President in his address, which has been printed in full in another column gave a summary of the affairs of the company which indicates progress in every direction and the unquestioned solidity which we expect to find in the statement of assets of a leading life insurance company.

Death From Infection Through Sheep Skinning Held Accidental

HOLDING that the presence of infectious germs in the circulatory system is an accident, the Washington Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Yakima county Superior Court, which denied recovery to Annie Carpenter for \$1,500 under a policy of the Pacific Mutual Life for the death of her husband, George W. Carpenter, a rancher, and directed judgment in that amount. Mr. Carpenter's death, January 26, 1926, was the result of an infection received while skinning a sheep. The higher court held that the presence of abrasions in which infection occurs, on the hands or feet, are in themselves evidence of accidental injury; the germ which caused the disease was external because it entered from the outside; its entry was violent because it was a foreign substance forced into the circulatory system; its entry was not expected or intended by its victim, and it was therefore accidental.

Imperial Life Insurance in Force Totals \$242,131,790

IN the past five years the Imperial Life Insurance Co. of Canada has increased its premium and interest income from \$6,122,238.39 to \$11,151,557.02; its reserves for policyholders from \$20,897,214.21 to \$37,631,039.00; its payments to policyholders from \$2,049,324.13 to \$3,898,356.34; its total assets from \$24,928,718.62 to \$45,242,681.68; and its insurance in force from \$140,025,954 to \$242,131,790.

The annual report for 1927 shows that the new assurances issued last year were \$9,844,790, a record amount for the company, while the assurances revived totalled \$1,950,362. The gain in insurance in force was \$23,901,279. Premium and interest income shows an increase of \$1,110,154.75. Payments to policyholders were \$661,719.43 in excess of those paid the previous year. Assets show a gain of \$5,118,630, the largest yet achieved by the company.

It is pointed out that the Bonds and Debentures, Stocks and Head Office Building are all carried out in the statement at an amount considerably within their present market value. The average rate of interest earned on all invested funds was 6.13%. In view of nearly twenty-five millions, or 58% of the invested assets being composed of Bonds and Debentures of the highest grade, this rate must be regarded as a very satisfactory one. As only the conservative rate of 3% is necessary to maintain the assurance and annuity liabilities, there exists between the assumed rate and the actual rate a wide margin for security and surplus earnings.

In addition to the assurance and annuity liabilities having been valued throughout on the conservative standard of 3% interest, special contingency reserves of \$475,000.00 are held in respect of investments and mortality and \$60,000.00 in respect of unreported claims. The total reserves thus brought out amounted to \$37,631,039.00 and exceed those held the year previous by \$4,078,910.00.

After making provision for the assurance and annuity liabilities on the strong basis just stated and for all other liabilities, and paying out dividends due to policyholders in the year of \$1,282,596.00, the policyholders' net surplus fund was increased by \$575,651.38 and now stands at \$4,194,622.14. The surplus resulting from the year's operations amounted to \$2,078,349.99 showing a considerable increase over that earned in any previous year.

Control of La Prevoyance Changes Hands

IT IS announced that La Prevoyance (The Provident) of Montreal, has passed into the control of a group of Montreal financiers, who have secured control of 51 per cent. of the shares. The old board of directors of the company resigned at a recent meeting of

the board and was succeeded by a new board under Hector H. Racine. It is composed of Harry H. Haydon, Joseph C. Linteau, Henri Geoffrion, Alcide Beauvais, and Jules H. Pigeon, all of Montreal, and A. J. Major, of Ottawa.

Mr. Pigeon has been appointed managing director to succeed J. C. Gagne, who is retiring from the insurance business. Mr. Pigeon has resigned as general manager of the Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Company, and as provincial manager for the Province of Quebec of the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

La Prevoyance was incorporated in 1905 and commenced business in 1907. It started with a subscribed capital of \$100,000 and a paid-up capital of \$20,000. Now the subscribed capital amounts to \$1,000,000 and its paid-up capital to \$250,000. The company is represented by about 2,000 agents in Ontario and Quebec, and writes an annual volume of premiums of over \$1,000,000.

Aetna Life Adopts New Annuity Rates

NEW rates covering Life, refund and cash refund annuities, are to be adopted by the Aetna Life Insurance Company February 1, according to an announcement made today by Vice-president Kendrick A. Luther.

While on the whole these new rates are higher than the ones now in effect, the new schedule for Life annuities is practically the same as that used by several of the larger life insurance companies. The new scale will apply in all cases where the premium is paid on or after February 1.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor Concerning Insurance: English newspapers give some kind of accident insurance free to their readers. I notice the "Daily Mail" of London advertises such insurance. Are there newspapers in Canada doing the same thing, and is the insurance any good?

F. T. St. John, N.B.

We know of no newspaper in Canada furnishing free accident insurance to its readers at present. It is true that the "Daily Mail" claims to have revolutionized the old methods of doing insurance business by furnishing accident insurance of a kind to all its readers. But by depending upon this newspaper insurance with its small indemnities, a man may find himself in the hospital with a broken arm or leg as a result of an accident at home or in the streets with only a ten pound note (\$50) as compensation under his newspaper insurance instead of the substantial amount he would be entitled to if he had bought a standard accident policy from an insurance company.

Editor Concerning Insurance: Where the party taking out fire insurance left everything to the agent and he failed to disclose what the insurance company claims are material facts, is the policy void and an incurred loss not collectible under it on that account?

C. L. Ottawa, Ont.

There is no question that where the non-disclosure of a material fact is solely attributable to the insurance agent, the policy is not void and valid claims can be collected under it. The insurance company in such a case is bound by the knowledge of its agent and must accept responsibility for what he has done. If the agent was acquainted with the true facts, having acquired them in the negotiations for the policy, but failed to communicate them or all of them to the company, the company is precluded from relying, as against the insured, on such concealment or misrepresentation, since the knowledge of the agent must be taken to be the knowledge of the company. Where the insured, however, acting in concert or collusion with the agent, is guilty of concealment of material facts or misrepresentation, the policy may be void.

Editor Concerning Insurance: Has anything come of R. B. Bennett's proposal for the compulsory investment of the funds of life insurance companies and banks in a consolidated 4% security of the Dominion of Canada in order to obtain funds to take care of maturing Dominion loans? What rate of interest do the various Canadian life companies actually earn on their funds?

C. M. Calgary, Alta.

So far nothing has come of Mr. Bennett's proposal; and it is not likely that such a drastic measure would be adopted by any Government

A Hope—or a Menace?

Those later years—do they hold the promise of leisure and enjoyment for you? Or is there a menace in the thought of that time when your earning-power decreases and nature clamors for a let-up in the grind? The Pension Investment Bonds issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ensure that your future responsibilities will be met and your comforts provided for.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET, "PENSIONS"

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HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

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Every dollar of Life Insurance is a dollar saved—it is not spent.

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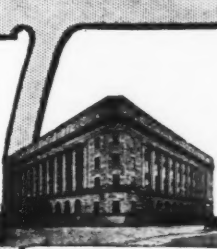
When "needs must" it is as good as a gold bond for ready cash.

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Take all the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life, and compare them, first with the claims paid on policies in Canada; second with the Metropolitan investments in Canadian securities; third with Metropolitan operating expenses in Canada; those three things exceed by \$51,000,000 all of the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life.

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

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G. A. MORROW
President of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, who presided at the recent annual meeting of the company, and who was able to announce a new high record in the business for the past year. In his report, Mr. Morrow noted the present tendency toward speculation, which had withdrawn considerable money which would otherwise have gone to pay for new insurance or to renew old policies. Despite this condition, the Imperial Life wrote nearly forty millions of business during the past year.

—Photo by International Press.

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CONCERNING INSURANCE

In Canada in peace time. To single out insurance companies and banks, and compel them to lend money to the Government at 4 per cent, which is a considerably lower rate than the average rate earned on their invested funds, could not be justified. As to the rate of interest actually earned by the various Canadian life companies, these are the rates earned on their mean net ledger assets in 1925 by Canadian companies operating under Dominion License: Canada Life, 8.90 per cent; Capital Life, 6.57 per cent; Commercial Life, 7.59 per cent; Confederation, 5.96 per cent; Continental, 6.42 per cent; Crown, 6.70 per cent; Dominion Life, 6.95 per cent; Dominion of Canada Guar. & Accident, 5.66 per cent; T. Eaton Life, 6.70 per cent; Excelsior, 6.42 per cent; Great-West Life, 6.78 per cent; Imperial, 6.20 per cent; London Life, 6.91 per cent; Manufacturers, 5.82 per cent; Maritime Life, 5.21 per cent; Monarch Life, 7.60 per cent; Montreal Life, 6.40 per cent; Mutual of Canada, 6.42 per cent; National Life, 5.86 per cent; North American, 6.21 per cent; Northern Life, 5.66 per cent; Royal Guardians, 5.85 per cent; Saskatchewan Life, 7.10 per cent; La Sauvegarde, 6.56 per cent; Security Life, 6.41 per cent; Sovereign Life, 6.87 per cent; Sun Life, 6.41 per cent; Western Life, 6.12 per cent.

Editor Concerning Insurance:
 Is the insurance company started by General Motors a year or so ago to furnish automobile insurance to purchasers of its cars making a success of the undertaking at the rates charged and is the insurance safe and sound?
O. C. Montreal, Que.

The announcement of a cash dividend of \$1,000,000 by the company in question, the General Exchange Insurance Corporation of New York, N.Y., would seem to leave little room for doubt that it is making money out of the insurance business. Its capital is being increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, the new capital being sold to present shareholders at 200 per cent, thereby adding \$500,000 to surplus. The company is regularly licensed in Canada, and maintains assets in this country in excess of its liabilities here. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$125,000 (accepted at \$128,920). Its head office financial statement shows total admitted assets at end of 1925 of \$6,608,414.08, and total liabilities except capital of \$5,245,866.15, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,362,548.23. The paid-up capital was \$500,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities of \$862,548.23. The company is accordingly in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

Editor Concerning Insurance:
 I am a married man with a small family and a fairly good salary, out of which I have been able to save a few hundreds by depositing a portion of my earnings monthly in the bank. It is a question with me whether I should take this money and invest it in a good industrial stock I know of or put it into life insurance. I carry \$2,000 now.

L. M. Saskatoon, Sask.
 Your practice of saving a portion of your monthly earnings is commendable and indicates that you have the recipe for financial success in life. You speak of being undecided whether to invest in life insurance or in the common stock of an industrial company. Unless you have already properly protected your family interests in some other sure way, life insurance should get the preference. Your \$2,000 policy would just about cover the usual death and funeral expenses. Stocks are not designed for the average man who has a family to support or his own old age to provide for. There is always a speculative element about stock. They represent ownership in a business and business is more or less speculative. Consider a stock certificate alongside of an insurance policy for a moment, and you will soon perceive the difference between putting your money into stock and putting it into life insurance. The stock certificate makes absolutely no promise to pay anything. It simply certifies that the holder is an owner of an interest in the business and entitled to participate in the risks and the results of the business. It contains no promise to pay any dividend or even return a dollar of the principal. The insurance policy, on the other hand, contains definite guarantees as to what will be paid to you or your dependents when the policy becomes a claim either by death or maturity. Definite paid-up insurance values, extended term insurance values, loan values and cash surrender values throughout during the premium paying period or until it becomes a claim are also absolutely guaranteed by the policy. You



J. F. WESTON
 Managing Director of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, whose report presented at the recent annual meeting shows progress in every department of the company's activities.
 —Photo by International Press

are not taking any chances when you buy legal reserve life insurance. You are buying one of the few sure things which can be bought by the ordinary man.

Editor Concerning Insurance:
 I am told that a man's life insurance taken out for the benefit of his wife and children is exempt from attachment by the bank or other creditors after his death, whether he was insolvent in business or not. Is that so?
C. E. Windsor, Ont.

It is. But the policy must be made out in favor of his wife, children, or some other preferred beneficiary in order to render it exempt from attachment by creditors. A policy made payable to your estate would not be exempt. Money diverted into life insurance with intent to defraud them would not be free from the claims of creditors. But to maintain an action on behalf of the creditors in such a case, fraud must not only be alleged but proved. The courts have often ruled that an insolvent husband can devote a moderate portion of his earnings to the payment of life insurance premiums for the protection of his wife and children without thereby being held to intend to delay or defraud his creditors.

Editor Concerning Insurance:
 Would you advise buying stock in the Trans-Canada Insurance Co. with head office at Montreal at \$150 a share? Is there not a great future for a Canadian company in the insurance business, seeing how much insurance money is coming out of the country every year to the United States and Great Britain?

G. H. Brockville, Ont.
 While there will always be room for one more Canadian company in the insurance business in this country, if it is going to get anywhere it will have to be managed as well and as soundly as the existing companies and give as good service, because people are not going out of their way to insure in new Canadian companies simply because they have a Canadian charter and are domiciled here, though the promoters and organizers may have come from some other country for the purpose of selling the stock to Canadians and making a commission of 15 or more per share for themselves in the process. I would not advise buying stock in the Trans-Canada Insurance Co. at \$150 for a share of the par value of \$100, with a payment down of \$50 per share, \$40 being premium and \$10 on stock, and with further payments on a call of \$10 per share. These are the terms on which I understand, the promoters are offering the 10,000 shares which comprise the present capitalization. An announcement made in connection with this company reads as follows: "Arrangements are being made to secure the services of a well-known insurance executive as general manager of the new company." As so much depends on the manager in the success of an insurance company, it would be well for intending investors to wait until they know who is to guide the destinies of this new concern before putting up their money. It would also be well to find out how much of the premium paid on the stock is in the treasury when the company applies for a license to commence writing insurance.

INFORMATION COUPON
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Total Assets \$2,200,000
 Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities \$1,284,386
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 You will find the Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada the most reliable and most economical life insurance company in the world. It is a Canadian company, and its policies are written in Canada. It is a company that has been in business for over 50 years, and it has a record of success that is unparalleled. It is a company that is backed by the strongest financial resources in the world. It is a company that is committed to the highest standards of service and integrity. It is a company that is the only one of its kind in Canada. It is a company that is the only one that can give you the peace of mind that is the first and greatest benefit of life insurance.
 Age Annual Amount Annual Premium
 20 \$5,000 \$12.00
 30 \$10,000 \$24.00
 40 \$15,000 \$36.00
 50 \$20,000 \$48.00
 60 \$25,000 \$60.00
 70 \$30,000 \$72.00
 80 \$35,000 \$84.00
 90 \$40,000 \$96.00
 100 \$45,000 \$108.00
 110 \$50,000 \$120.00
 120 \$55,000 \$132.00
 130 \$60,000 \$144.00
 140 \$65,000 \$156.00
 150 \$70,000 \$168.00
 160 \$75,000 \$180.00
 170 \$80,000 \$192.00
 180 \$85,000 \$204.00
 190 \$90,000 \$216.00
 200 \$95,000 \$228.00
 210 \$100,000 \$240.00
 220 \$105,000 \$252.00
 230 \$110,000 \$264.00
 240 \$115,000 \$276.00
 250 \$120,000 \$288.00
 260 \$125,000 \$300.00
 270 \$130,000 \$312.00
 280 \$135,000 \$324.00
 290 \$140,000 \$336.00
 300 \$145,000 \$348.00
 310 \$150,000 \$360.00
 320 \$155,000 \$372.00
 330 \$160,000 \$384.00
 340 \$165,000 \$396.00
 350 \$170,000 \$408.00
 360 \$175,000 \$420.00
 370 \$180,000 \$432.00
 380 \$185,000 \$444.00
 390 \$190,000 \$456.00
 400 \$195,000 \$468.00
 410 \$200,000 \$480.00
 420 \$205,000 \$492.00
 430 \$210,000 \$504.00
 440 \$215,000 \$516.00
 450 \$220,000 \$528.00
 460 \$225,000 \$540.00
 470 \$230,000 \$552.00
 480 \$235,000 \$564.00
 490 \$240,000 \$576.00
 500 \$245,000 \$588.00
 510 \$250,000 \$600.00
 520 \$255,000 \$612.00
 530 \$260,000 \$624.00
 540 \$265,000 \$636.00
 550 \$270,000 \$648.00
 560 \$275,000 \$660.00
 570 \$280,000 \$672.00
 580 \$285,000 \$684.00
 590 \$290,000 \$696.00
 600 \$295,000 \$708.00
 610 \$300,000 \$720.00
 620 \$305,000 \$732.00
 630 \$310,000 \$744.00
 640 \$315,000 \$756.00
 650 \$320,000 \$768.00
 660 \$325,000 \$780.00
 670 \$330,000 \$792.00
 680 \$335,000 \$804.00
 690 \$340,000 \$816.00
 700 \$345,000 \$828.00
 710 \$350,000 \$840.00
 720 \$355,000 \$852.00
 730 \$360,000 \$864.00
 740 \$365,000 \$876.00
 750 \$370,000 \$888.00
 760 \$375,000 \$900.00
 770 \$380,000 \$912.00
 780 \$385,000 \$924.00
 790 \$390,000 \$936.00
 800 \$395,000 \$948.00
 810 \$400,000 \$960.00
 820 \$405,000 \$972.00
 830 \$410,000 \$984.00
 840 \$415,000 \$996.00
 850 \$420,000 \$1,008.00
 860 \$425,000 \$1,020.00
 870 \$430,000 \$1,032.00
 880 \$435,000 \$1,044.00
 890 \$440,000 \$1,056.00
 900 \$445,000 \$1,068.00
 910 \$450,000 \$1,080.00
 920 \$455,000 \$1,092.00
 930 \$460,000 \$1,104.00
 940 \$465,000 \$1,116.00
 950 \$470,000 \$1,128.00
 960 \$475,000 \$1,140.00
 970 \$480,000 \$1,152.00
 980 \$485,000 \$1,164.00
 990 \$490,000 \$1,176.00
 1000 \$495,000 \$1,188.00
 1010 \$500,000 \$1,200.00
 1020 \$505,000 \$1,212.00
 1030 \$510,000 \$1,224.00
 1040 \$515,000 \$1,236.00
 1050 \$520,000 \$1,248.00
 1060 \$525,000 \$1,260.00
 1070 \$530,000 \$1,272.00
 1080 \$535,000 \$1,284.00
 1090 \$540,000 \$1,296.00
 1100 \$545,000 \$1,308.00
 1110 \$550,000 \$1,320.00
 1120 \$555,000 \$1,332.00
 1130 \$560,000 \$1,344.00
 1140 \$565,000 \$1,356.00
 1150 \$570,000 \$1,368.00
 1160 \$575,000 \$1,380.00
 1170 \$580,000 \$1,392.00
 1180 \$585,000 \$1,404.00
 1190 \$590,000 \$1,416.00
 1200 \$595,000 \$1,428.00
 1210 \$600,000 \$1,440.00
 1220 \$605,000 \$1,452.00
 1230 \$610,000 \$1,464.00
 1240 \$615,000 \$1,476.00
 1250 \$620,000 \$1,488.00
 1260 \$625,000 \$1,500.00
 1270 \$630,000 \$1,512.00
 1280 \$635,000 \$1,524.00
 1290 \$640,000 \$1,536.00
 1300 \$645,000 \$1,548.00
 1310 \$650,000 \$1,560.00
 1320 \$655,000 \$1,572.00
 1330 \$660,000 \$1,584.00
 1340 \$665,000 \$1,596.00
 1350 \$670,000 \$1,608.00
 1360 \$675,000 \$1,620.00
 1370 \$680,000 \$1,632.00
 1380 \$685,000 \$1,644.00
 1390 \$690,000 \$1,656.00
 1400 \$695,000 \$1,668.00
 1410 \$700,000 \$1,680.00
 1420 \$705,000 \$1,692.00
 1430 \$710,000 \$1,704.00
 1440 \$715,000 \$1,716.00
 1450 \$720,000 \$1,728.00
 1460 \$725,000 \$1,740.00
 1470 \$730,000 \$1,752.00
 1480 \$735,000 \$1,764.00
 1490 \$740,000 \$1,776.00
 1500 \$745,000 \$1,788.00
 1510 \$750,000 \$1,800.00
 1520 \$755,000 \$1,812.00
 1530 \$760,000 \$1,824.00
 1540 \$765,000 \$1,836.00
 1550 \$770,000 \$1,848.00
 1560 \$775,000 \$1,860.00
 1570 \$780,000 \$1,872.00
 1580 \$785,000 \$1,884.00
 1590 \$790,000 \$1,896.00
 1600 \$795,000 \$1,908.00
 1610 \$800,000 \$1,920.00
 1620 \$805,000 \$1,932.00
 1630 \$810,000 \$1,944.00
 1640 \$815,000 \$1,956.00
 1650 \$820,000 \$1,968.00
 1660 \$825,000 \$1,980.00
 1670 \$830,000 \$1,992.00
 1680 \$835,000 \$2,004.00
 1690 \$840,000 \$2,016.00
 1700 \$845,000 \$2,028.00
 1710 \$850,000 \$2,040.00
 1720 \$855,000 \$2,052.00
 1730 \$860,000 \$2,064.00
 1740 \$865,000 \$2,076.00
 1750 \$870,000 \$2,088.00
 1760 \$875,000 \$2,100.00
 1770 \$880,000 \$2,112.00
 1780 \$885,000 \$2,124.00
 1790 \$890,000 \$2,136.00
 1800 \$895,000 \$2,148.00
 1810 \$900,000 \$2,160.00
 1820 \$905,000 \$2,172.00
 1830 \$910,000 \$2,184.00
 1840 \$915,000 \$2,196.00
 1850 \$920,000 \$2,208.00
 1860 \$925,000 \$2,220.00
 1870 \$930,000 \$2,232.00
 1880 \$935,000 \$2,244.00
 1890 \$940,000 \$2,256.00
 1900 \$945,000 \$2,268.00
 1910 \$950,000 \$2,280.00
 1920 \$955,000 \$2,292.00
 1930 \$960,000 \$2,304.00
 1940 \$965,000 \$2,316.00
 1950 \$970,000 \$2,328.00
 1960 \$975,000 \$2,340.00
 1970 \$980,000 \$2,352.00
 1980 \$985,000 \$2,364.00
 1990 \$990,000 \$2,376.00
 2000 \$995,000 \$2,388.00
 2010 \$1,000,000 \$2,400.00
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Capital Paid Up 1,100,000.00

The Company's invested capital of over \$1,150,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,300,000.00.



Royal Bank President Foresees Continued Prosperity

ALWAYS an event that is productive of much that is interesting, instructive and helpful to Canadian business and the citizens of the Dominion at large, the annual general meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada was of particular interest by reason of the character of the present Canadian era. The year just past has been one of exceptional prosperity, and the third consecutive year in which conditions have been undergoing steady improvement. It is in the nature of things at such a time as the present some people feel that reaction from this sort of progress is not far off, while others have become over-exuberant from too much success. For both extremes of opinion the address of Sir Herbert Holt, President, and C. E. Neill, General Manager, contain a wealth of advice which, if heeded, will doubtless prove both helpful and profitable, for their opinions are based upon information which the far-reaching ramifications of this great institution make available for them, and a well-proved clearness of vision and soundness of judgment.

Conditions are seen as favorable, but both Sir Herbert and Mr. Neill take occasion to warn against the dangers of over-speculation, but it is pointed out that speculation can be held within reasonable bounds by financial interests.

After a review of the economic situation in Canada and abroad, in which none of the more important phases was left untouched, in characteristically lucid and concise style, Sir Herbert concluded his address as follows: "This situation abroad, taken together with the well-established prosperity which exists at home, constitutes a propitious combination of conditions favorable to continued expansion. At no time in the past has the outlook been more favorable than at the present for the prolonged prosperity of Canada."

Of particular interest to the financial district is Mr. Neill's comment on the expansion of call loans in which he incidentally pays a compliment to the frequently maligned brokerage community, crediting brokers with having already taken steps to curb excessive speculation. Mr. Neill's remarks on this subject were as follows:

"The growth of the call loans, not only of this bank, but of other Canadian banks, is indicative of three things: 1—Increase in the number of securities available to investors. 2—Increase in the market value of securities. 3—Increase in speculation."

"In a growing country the development of its resources produces new securities. Prosperous times result in the enhancement in value of securities, and for these reasons it is clear that the two first mentioned clauses for the increase in call loans are at least to some extent justified. As to the third, it is obvious that speculation

has reached a dangerous stage. The best informed financial and brokerage firms are already operating on an unusually conservative basis by calling for increased margins, by declining to open new accounts, and by restricting the liability of their customers to reasonable amounts. In times of excessive speculation the lure of easy profits cannot be defied, but speculation can be checked and held within reasonable bounds by the financial interests, particularly the banks, and bond and brokerage houses."

Donnacona Paper Company Now Canadian Owned

ROYAL Securities Corporation has announced that on Tuesday, Jan. 10, it purchased control of Donnacona Paper. The transaction, involving as it does a purchase price of approximately \$14,000,000 and the passing of control of one of the largest paper mill properties in Quebec Province from American to Canadian hands, is of much interest to the pulp and paper industry and to the Canadian investing public which is so substantially interested in that industry.

Royal Securities has also announced that the company will be transferred to a new company of the same name, incorporated under Quebec law, and that Price Bros. and Company, Limited, and its associates will own a controlling interest in the common shares of the new company. Royal Securities retaining a substantial interest in the property.

Additional announcement is made of a new issue of \$4,000,000 Donnacona Paper Company, six per cent. twenty-year gold debentures, series "A". These will be dated February 1st, 1928, maturing February 1st, 1948.

Properties which will be owned or controlled by the company include a complete newsprint paper mill of 230 tons daily capacity, with necessary groundwood and sulphite plant, situated at the junction of the Jacques Cartier and St. Lawrence Rivers, about thirty miles west of the City of Quebec; freehold and leasehold timber areas in the Province of Quebec—principally on the watershed of the Jacques Cartier River—estimated to contain approximately 5,400,000 cords of pulpwood; developed water powers of 11,000 horsepower installed capacity, of which 6,200 horsepower is hydro-electric and 4,800 horsepower is hydraulic; undeveloped water powers having an estimated capacity of 35,000 horsepower; and the townsite of Donnacona, comprising hotel and school house, houses for employees, etc., situated on the Montreal-Quebec main highway.

The value of mill properties and water powers, developed and undeveloped, freehold and leasehold timber lands and other fixed assets owned or controlled by the company is estimated to be approximately \$14,000,000.

J. H. Price, President of Price



HIS HONOR JAMES C. TORY
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, who has been elected a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia. His Honor is a native of Nova Scotia, having been born in Guysboro in 1862. His active business career was spent as an officer of the Sun Life Assurance Company, in the West Indies, the United States and in Canada, and he is at the present time a director of the company. He retired from the position of Superintendent of Agencies at Montreal in 1925, to become Lieutenant-Governor of his native Province. He was twice Minister without Portfolio in the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia.

—Photo by International Press.

Bros. and Company, will be President of the new company, and J. L. Apedalle, W. G. Mitchell, R. H. Nisbet and Arthur C. Price, all officials of Price Bros. and Company, will be directors, Mr. Apedalle becoming one of the Vice-Presidents of the new company.

The board will also include Ward C. Pitfield, Vice-President of Royal Securities Corporation, and Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.L., a director of Abitibi Power and Paper Company.

Management of the property will be in the hands of Robert P. Kernan as Vice-President, who for many years has been Vice-President of the predecessor company.

Toronto Mortgage Company Reports Substantial Profits

THE Toronto Mortgage Company's financial statement for the year 1927 shows that in the twenty-first year, as in the preceding twenty, it closed a successful year with no real estate on hand for sale through default or otherwise. As there was only \$2,741 outstanding on Dec. 31 of the total revenue of \$256,882 received for the year it is evident that 90 per cent. of the company's revenue was a cash revenue.

This revenue, added to \$67,632 brought forward from the previous year, made \$323,514 available for distribution and expenses. After payment of interest on debentures and deposits and taxes and cost of management, the company was able to pay the usual 11 per cent. to shareholders, add \$50,000 to the Reserve Fund and carry forward \$49,469 into the new year.

These profits carried forward and the Reserve Fund now amount to 124 per cent. of the capital, the latter standing at \$724,550 and the Reserve Fund at \$850,000. The mortgages held by the company total \$2,708,332 and the high-grade securities \$793,400, in addition to "stocks fully paid up, \$92,200," and "cash, \$41,658." The total debentures, deposits and reserves for taxes amounted to \$2,031,882.

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Has he a "solvent" estate—is there a commercial protection policy on his life as well as fire insurance on the stock you have sold him?

Your important customers should carry life insurance to make your position secure. If you would like to discuss this important matter with us, we will gladly advance some valuable suggestions.

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The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 162

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January.

By order of the Board,
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager
Montreal, Que., January 13, 1928.

British American Bank Note Company, Limited

(Incorporated 1866)
Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario.
Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Documents.
Municipal Debentures a Specialty.
Branches: Toronto Montreal Halifax

ZIMMERKNIT, LTD.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 3
Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the current quarter, at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, will be paid by cheque on or after February 1st, 1928, to preferred shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1928.

ZIMMERKNIT, LIMITED

A Fable Exploding

There was a gullible age when certain manufacturers and producers built their business on the "mouse-trap" basis. The world's pathway to their door, however, if existent at all, was at best poorly defined. There is no room in the scheme of modern business for the manufacturer who waits for business, and depends on quality to build sales. Competition is too keen. If you are not satisfied with your present sales volume place your problem before our highly trained sales specialists and let us show you a method of marketing your goods 100% effectively.

Sales Development Company, Limited.

"Sales Service from Coast to Coast"
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TORONTO.

Brazilian Traction Announces Details of New Plan

BRAZILIAN Traction, Light and Power Company common shareholders who accepted the plan for increasing the capital stock from \$120,000,000 to \$200,000,000 by the creation of 800,000 ordinary shares of \$10 par value are now offered these additional shares in a circular letter at \$100 a share on the basis of one share for each five shares held at the close of business on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1928. The new stock can be paid for as follows: \$20 up to March 31, \$20 June 1, \$20 August 1, \$20 October 1, and \$18 December 1, 1928.

The additional shares when fully paid will rank for dividend as from December 1, 1928, but an adjustment is made by making the last installment only \$18 in lieu of interest at 6 per cent from the respective due dates. No discount is allowed on advance payment, but 6 per cent will be charged on installments in arrears. Installments must be made in Canada to National Trust Company, Montreal or Toronto.

On Feb. 8 the National Trust Company will send shareholders subscription warrants showing the number of full shares they can subscribe for. The rights conferred by the subscription warrants and fractional warrants must be exercised before noon on March 31. Therefore all trading in these rights will cease on March 31.

It is expected that the division of the present outstanding ordinary shares into shares of no par value on the basis of four new for one old will be carried out about May 1, 1928, by which time the new stock certificates should be available. Subscribers to the new shares of the present common stock will be given their opportunity to surrender for the new no-par shares on and after Dec. 1, 1928.

The dividend of 14 per cent recently declared to be paid on March 1 to shareholders of record on Jan. 31 is equivalent to 7 per cent per annum.

Most of the preference shareholders are reported to have exercised their option to convert into common shares on the basis of six preferred for five ordinary shares, but the directors announce that the period for conversion by the remaining preferred shareholders who desire to take advantage of rights offered in connection with the recent split-up plan will elapse on Jan. 31. Preference shareholders can only convert during specified periods of the year, but on this occasion the time was extended to allow participation of preference shareholders in the subscription for a quota of additional ordinary shares. Holders of preference shares are required to pay 50 cents with each share converted in order to adjust the dividends between the two classes of stocks. The ordinary shares received on conversion will carry the full quarterly dividend payable on March 1, 1928. Fractions of ordinary shares arising from conversion will carry no rights to subscribe for additional ordinary shares.

Abitibi-Spanish River Merger Is Declared Effective

ALEXANDER SMITH, President of Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, has announced that the plan for the acquisition by that company of the common capital stocks of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited; Fort William Paper Company, Limited; Manitoba Paper Company, Limited; Ste. Anne Paper Company, Limited; and Murray Bay Paper Company, Limited, dated Oct. 24, 1927, has been declared effective. Ninety-seven per cent of the aggregate shares of said companies has been deposited under the plan.

L. R. Wilson will continue as Managing Director of the enlarged company, and no change in the personnel of the different organizations is contemplated.

The announcement is dated Jan. 13, 1928.

Montreal Curb Market Experiences Rapid Growth

BUSINESS on the Montreal Curb Market, organized only a little more than a year ago, has grown so rapidly that it has been compelled to seek larger quarters to provide space for its present needs and the further expansion that is expected within the next few years. The building tentatively selected and on which an option has been taken is conveniently situated, close to the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Many members of the New York Stock Exchange are members of the Montreal Curb or have direct wire connection with it and are handling an increasing volume of business in Canadian securities. The Montreal Curb did not start as an opposition organization, as is frequently the case, but was created by members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, who control more than 80 per cent of its seats, as another high class exchange where securities of new well-sponsored companies might be traded in until

they become sufficiently seasoned to be transferred to the big board.

The rapid growth of the curb is attributed to public confidence and to Canada's increasing prosperity. The Curb Market began business with a listing of forty stocks and twenty bonds and it is now trading in 123 active securities, of which thirty-two are bonds.

Canadian Car and Foundry Has Better First Quarter

IN THE course of his remarks to shareholders at the annual meeting of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, W. E. Butler, the President, stated that the company had recently contracted for the delivery of miscellaneous equipment to the extent of more than \$2,000,000, and added that it is predicted that further inquiries will shortly be received. Mr. Butler stated that during the current fiscal period, the first quarter of which is just completed, the company's net results show a considerable improvement over the corresponding quarter of the preceding fiscal year.

The meeting was entirely routine in character with directors re-elected for the present year. Talking of the company's German claim at Washington, Mr. Butler stated that it was still a good gamble, and that the company was continuing to exert every effort to collect it.

It will be noted from the printed annual statements that the volume of orders for new cars during the past year was again disappointing. Mr. Butler said "Our output in this the major product of your company, was restricted to 1,026 freight cars and 69 passenger cars. There was, in addition, small quantities of miscellaneous car parts, a number of small cars and trucks used in the mining industry, and an export order for South America for 50 car sets of materials."

"During the current fiscal period, the first quarter of which is just completed, our net results show a considerable improvement over the corresponding quarter of the fiscal period covered by the annual report now before you."

"Within the past week we have contracted for the delivery of miscellaneous equipment to the extent of over \$2,000,000, and it is expected that further inquiries will shortly be received and that our net results show a considerable improvement over that for the period ended Sept. 30, 1927."

RUGGLES & RUSE
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We have prepared a circular on

Sudbury Basin Treadwell Yukon

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Many investors purchase the shares of mining companies without having first found out what is back of their investments. Full knowledge of your investments is essential to profitable operation in the market. We believe our Statistical Department can be of great value to you when you desire information regarding present or contemplated holdings.

An unbiased analysis, based on information gained by years of North Country experience, and supplemented by a day-to-day touch over our private wires, from our own men on the ground, places this department in a splendid position to be of help to you.

We freely invite you to correspond with us, and extend to you all the facilities of this department.

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CONFEDERATION LIFE

MAKES HISTORY IN

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1927

PAID POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES
\$5,472,220

PAID AND HELD FOR POLICYHOLDERS SINCE 1871
\$118,809,818

NEW INSURANCE WRITTEN AND REVIVED
\$50,872,295

INSURANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1927
\$258,466,184

The Greatest Amount of New Business
Written and the Greatest Gain in Insurance
in Force in the Association's History

ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1927
\$57,133,487

SURPLUS FUNDS FOR FUTURE DISTRIBUTION
\$6,589,901

The amount of surplus earned was the largest in the Association's history

Full Annual Report will be sent upon request

CONFEDERATION LIFE

ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Cobalt in Retrospect

(Continued from page 15)

challenge in grandeur and solemnity these perpetual aisles unearthly and aloof, foundationed in a swathe of dazzling purity, and bound above by a dome of empyrean blue which, from horizon to horizon, is all aglitter with a myriad shafts of glancing sunlight. Through these the progress of the wayfarer is a sacrilege. In the snow, exploding like a pistol shot under the moosefoot in the all-enveloping silence, one seems to hear the protests of the angels. The mentality of man and animal alone surpassing these deep eternal mysteries, the product of civilization must move warily but speedily to counteract an absence of sun warmth, which will congeal the very well-springs of life should an article of clothing for a moment be removed. I have sat in a shack in the bush when the outside temperature was forty or fifty below zero. To sit close to the stove was more than flesh and blood could stand. There was a happy mean, for outside a radius of fifteen feet all warmth from it ceased. From the stove through a hole in the roof ran the stovepipe, red-hot to the protecting plates, and all the roof inside up to within inches of the pipe itself was white with frost!

In March, when of a morning the prospector sets forth on a firm crusted surface where there is no trail-breaking to be done, by noon, in the gathering warmth of the sun, he will be laboring as though through rain-swept clay-fields deep in mire; and by evening he will be wrenching the broad rims of his snow-shoes from a clinging slush that settles on them half a foot deep at every agonizing step—the forerunner of that *mal de raquette* which may render him for days a helpless cripple. For snow-shoes there is no alternative. There is still four feet of snow, of which the melting surface will be frozen again before dawn, between him and solid ground.

By late April or early May, the rivers still ice-bound, he will have exchanged the snow-shoe and the moosefoot for the shoe-pack (the oil-tanned moccasin of the factory), designed to keep damp and musky water out. But of what avail a six or eight-inch shoe-pack, a leg length Larrigan even, when swollen creek and all-prevailing muskeg swamp him to the waist in searce-melted ice and snows, which numb him from high-water mark to extremities till he is hard put to it to stumble into camp and build a fire.

Summer, though it be fresh and pleasing to the eye, contains a torment of flesh that may afflict the very brain. It has been said of the North Country that it has only two seasons—"nine months winter and three months flies." The latter while they last far out-weigh the hardships of the remaining "season." Mainly they fall into two species—black flies and mosquitoes. By reason of the black flies none may venture out-of-doors by day without face and hands smeared with "dope"—oil of citronella or other prescription. I myself, to impart one piece of practical advice, after many experiments used raw kerosene. Let that schoolgirl complexion fade and fluctuate as it might; and gloried to see my tiny persecutors wilt and roll off my flesh on contact. Mosquitoes? One may keep them off at night by enveloping oneself in a cheesecloth net; but they are inside it before one settles down, or ready to penetrate by every tiny aperture. One falls asleep eventually in spite of their maddening z-z-z-z and stinging attack, and wakes in the morning to find the curtains clinging with insects gorged till they cannot fly. Their easy and vengeful destruction creates a miniature shambles. During the day the mosquitoes, haunting the windless shelter of the heavier bush, are not so much in evidence; and even at night, when the tired body craves sleep in spite of all discomforts, their presence is a minor matter. It is in the twilight hour after the camp fire has brewed the tea and the pork and beans are in process of slow digestion, when tired but not too sleepy manhood seeks to enjoy the pleasures of the quiet pipe, the retrospective survey or the hatching of plans for the morrow, that they make life intolerable. There is only one defence against them—the smudge—the dampened fire smothered in green moss and leaves to produce a cloud of acrid smoke, in which one plunges head and shoulders, breath held, till straining lungs demand a respite and one runs to and fro, gulping in the clearer air, to race again to half suffocation when the myriad enemies attack again. There are summer seasons in the Canadian bush when to write of the mosquito as I have done is a pitiful inadequacy. I have seen my hands and arms so covered with mosquitoes that, brush them how I might, no speck of flesh remained a moment visible. More fool for venturing out like this. The bushman wears his heaviest winter underclothing in the heat of summer (and it can be very hot), for their probosces will penetrate an outer garment of drill or canvas.

There is left the glorious autumn,

and the divine breath, in favored years, of Indian summer; and these, all else forgotten, make up for all one has endured. Not so riotously blazing as the southern maple woods responding to the first magic touch of frost, the northern woods have their own beauty of unchanged pine and cedar, and the delicately tinted yellows and burnished coppers of birch and beech. Withal, there is an exuberance and buoyancy of atmosphere that makes one heady with the wine of life. Little wonder that the philosopher, turned prospector, drinks it to the fill, and would exchange his present lot for no other environment earth has to offer. It is a world of poetry this, unvoiced but stirring to the heart chords, requiring the formed melody and revealing word of genius to weave its elusive elishness into enchantment understandable.

My host had had a short but eventful career. Destined for the church he had shelved it for the law; drifted in honest disgust from that profession which trades, at best, on the unintelligibility of its own works, and, at worst, sways decent but plastic mentalities to the escape of the villain or the besmirchment of the innocent, in the name of justice; tried his hand as a critic on a well-known British daily; and found at last the *motif* for Celtic waywardness, a philosophic mind and a vigour of body in the solitary and unheralded guise of a prospector. It is not a waste of the victor over natural difficulties to whom in prospecting belongs the spoils, and foot's luck is as notorious in this as in other spheres; but in the long-run worth will tell. Already from Sudbury, to Gowganda, from Gowganda to Cobalt, from Cobalt to Swastika, and from Swastika to Porcupine my friend had established a reputation as one of the best prospectors in the whole North Country; and, in addition, he was held in high esteem as one who had braved single-handed the perils of the bush to rescue an unfortunate brother prospector fallen victim to accident far from the beaten track.

I met him at Swastika on the instructions of the "Nugget's" editor to put up at such and such an hotel, and to look up R—. As might have been expected he was to be found at the station, where all the citizens in these isolated communities flock to see the train come in once a day from the south. His first words were—

"Was it you that wrote that article in the 'Nugget' containing references to Edinburgh? Man, you're the first Edinburgh man I've met for five years. You've got to come and stay with me for six months."

That was rather a longer absence than a reporter even on the "Nugget" could have dared, though a week's silence from some other represented camp and a laconic wire in explanation, "Drunk again," would not lead to dismissal where, though literary requirements were not high, reporters were not found on every tree; but in such hospitality and entertainment, sporting, practical, and intellectual, I certainly overstayed myself, to the consternation of an editor who burned the wires between Cobalt and Swastika without finding a trace of me. Between spells of work, "spinning the tale" and holidaying my newfound friend (would that etiquette permitted the printing of that sonorous and ancient highland name!) led me to Kirkland Lake, the object of my journey, where I obtained the first photographs ever published of a gold camp which has now some small claim to fame. And it is one thing to see a mining camp when it is established (take Cobalt as your picture), another to see the quartz veins displaying their threads and coarse granules of "free gold" before a pick has been put to them, and their setting of virgin wood and lakeland has been defiled.

COBALT was a man's town, wholesome and unaffectedly democratic. There were no social barriers other than those of race and speech, the former less in evidence than the latter. Unless one had a home of sorts to go to there was no avoiding rubbing shoulders. Avoiding? Rather was it sought.

"Bill's" was waiting at the zenith of the dusty upgrade amphitheatre which one walked into on emerging from the railway station or "deepe"; and every body walked on and into "Bill's." Boisterous greetings over, one seated oneself at the horse-shoe counter and studied the menu—a chalked slate on the wall for all to see.

"I'll have toast and coffee," one fallen on hard times would decide at breakfast after intense reflection.

"Stack o' bones an' Java," would be the hospitable acknowledgement of Bill, to whom the customer was more than his fifteen cents.

"A glass of milk, please, Bill," another on a diet might announce.

"Milk the cow," cried Bill. "Some one of somd purse and somder constitution leaves two poached eggs on toast and buckwheat cakes and coffee. 'Adam and Eve on a raft and stack o' bucks an' Java.'"

"Dashed if I won't hev a cup of tea, if you don't mind, Bill," a remittance man might exclaim at 4 p.m. "Let 'er rain," would come the indifferent reply.

And on gala occasions when chicken pies were on the menu and demands were coming fast, "One individual," Bill would roar above the clamor, and "Individuals one," echo would answer from the galley fires.

In "Bill's," then, gathered, at all hours of the day and evening, mayor and magistrate, chief of police and fire brigade, doctor, lawyer, tradesman, mine official and prospector, Tom, Dick, and Harry, in fact, as indeed they were to one another. To meet them here was to join a happy careless crew on its unstrained but best behaviour. But when they really "got together," although in those days the freshblowers were unborn, they formed a pandemoniac *melange*.

It is a very special occasion, if not at "Bill's,"—the departure of some hoary old prospector to (to them) a sorrowful retirement in a city of the south. "Dry" as Cobalt is, for the fifty odd prospectors and their cronies there is about a bottle each of whiskey and gin to go around, and beer to overflowing. There is a time-honored verse for men more apt in action than in speech to fall back on and give rough expression to their feelings, and forty-five of the fifty voice their god-speed in "Old Bill Smith"—

Chorus—

"He's off to Halleybury;
Old Bill Smith, a drunken loun was he;
Old Bill Smith, his nose was like a cherry.
Just with drinking rickies up in Halleybury!"

There is a hush, while some one more eloquent than the rest shapes into some sort of coherence what Bill has meant to Cobalt, what Cobalt is to all

of them, and what Bill will never forget in the ease and comfort of the south while he has memory to recollect anything at all. "And," in conclusion, "boys, let us rise together and sing the 'Song of Cobalt.'"

"We'll sing a little song of Cobalt, If you don't live there it's your fault, Oh, you, Cobalt, where the big gin rickies flow:
Where all the silver comes from; where you live a life and then some, Oh—*you—Co-halt!*
You're the best old town I know!"

Old jests and recollections fly fast and furious. Some one hangs the piano anew to the strains of an eight-some reel. Four dozen mellow gentlemen, grabbing partners where they find them, leap to their feet. What matters it that they don't know a lu'a-hula from a habanera, an eight-some reel from a hornpipe, the game's the thing! Over go chairs, over go tables, over go the eight and forty mellow gentlemen in a welter of table settings and tablecloths, whiskey, gin, and beer. Mellow gentlemen drag forth mellow gentlemen from the wreckage and prop them to their feet. It is all in honor of Old Bill Smith—"Ho ho! Bill, you're nose is like a cherry"—and in honor of Cobalt. It is more than mere rough-housing. There is an undercurrent of passionate pride in and devotion to this famous camp their hands have wrested from the wilderness and kept; and again and again the chorus rings—

"We'll sing a little song of Cobalt." And lest any of the other mining camps in the North Country should seek to give itself airs, they sing, if that be possible, one verse with special fervor and in all truth—

"Elk Lake was only a bubble, Gowganda had a few;
Oh, Larder Lake was just a fake, Lorraine was a whisper too;
Swastika is a rockpile, hot air is Porcupine;
But it's hob-nailed boots and a flannel shirt in Cobalt town for mine!"



We Recommend and Offer—

Mexican Light & Power 5% Bonds—1940
To Yield 7 1/2 %

Mexican Electric Light 5% Bonds—1942
To Yield 7 5/8 %

Full particulars on request.

R. G. HOERNER & CO.

LIMITED
MONTREAL: 447 St. Francois Xavier St. Main 0123
NEW YORK: 14 Wall Street Rector 4900
Investment Bankers
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES—MONTREAL, TORONTO, NEW YORK

FIRE AUTOMOBILE

Columbia Insurance Company

NEW JERSEY
WITH WHICH IS ASSOCIATED THE PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
J. B. Patterson, Manager. C. W. C. Tyre, Secretary. Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer.
HEAD OFFICE, CANADA, 100 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

LOYAL PROTECTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Continental Life Building
TORONTO, ONT.

Health-and-Accident coverage, cancellable and non-cancellable. Participating policies. Special branches for Odd-Fellows and Masons.

Territory available in all Provinces.

THE NAME IS A GUARANTEE

NEW ISSUE

\$4,000,000

Donnacona Paper Company, Limited

6% Twenty-Year Gold Debentures, Series "A"

To be dated February 1st, 1928, maturing February 1st, 1948. Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1st and August 1st) payable in Canadian gold coin or its equivalent, at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Charlottetown, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver or Victoria; or, at the option of the holder, in United States gold coin or its equivalent, at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York, or in Sterling at the Bank of Montreal, London, England, at the rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1. Coupon Debentures, denominations \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable as a whole or in part, at the option of the Company, on 60 days' notice at a premium of 5% up to and including February 1st, 1929; thereafter at a premium of 5%, less 1/4 of 1% each year up to and including February 1st, 1947, and thereafter until maturity without premium, in each case with accrued interest. Trustee: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

CAPITALIZATION

| | To be Authorized | To be Outstanding |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1948 . . . | \$12,000,000 | \$7,000,000* |
| Twenty-Year Gold Debentures, due 1948 | 6,000,000 | 4,000,000† |
| Common Shares (no par value) | 200,000 shares | 150,000 shares |

* of Series "A", 5 1/2 %.
† of Series "A", 6 %.

Each \$1,000 Debenture of Series "A" will carry a non-detachable right entitling the holder to purchase 2 shares of no par value Common Stock of the Company at \$40 per share up to and including February 1st, 1930; at \$45 per share up to and including February 1st, 1932; and at \$50 per share up to and including February 1st, 1934. Should termination of rights be brought about through redemption of Series "A" Debentures or otherwise, this stock purchase right may be exercised within the period provided in the indenture.

Descriptive circular, copies of which will be supplied upon request, contains a letter from Mr. Robert P. Kernan, Vice-President of the Company, from which he summarizes:

THE COMPANY: Donnacona Paper Company, Limited, is being incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec to acquire as a going concern the assets and undertaking of the Company of the same name, which for fourteen years has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of newsprint paper at Donnacona, Quebec.

PROPERTIES: Properties which will be owned or controlled by the Company include a complete newsprint paper mill of 230 tons daily capacity, with necessary groundwood and sulphite plant, situated at the junction of the Jacques Cartier and St. Lawrence rivers, about thirty miles west of the City of Quebec; freehold and leasehold timber areas in the Province of Quebec—principally on the watershed of the Jacques Cartier River—estimated to contain approximately 5,400,000 cords of pulpwood; developed water powers of 11,000 horsepower installed capacity, of which 6,200 horsepower is hydro-electric and 4,800 horsepower is hydraulic; undeveloped water powers having an estimated capacity of 35,000 horsepower; and the townsite of Donnacona comprising hotel and school house, houses for employees, etc., situated on the Montreal-Quebec main highway.

VALUE OF ASSETS: The value of mill properties and water powers, developed and undeveloped, freehold and leasehold timber lands and other fixed assets owned or controlled by the Company is estimated to be approximately \$14,000,000.

Net current assets of the Company and of its subsidiaries as at November 30th, 1927, after deduction of current liabilities and after giving effect to this transaction, as certified by Messrs. Sharp, Milne & Co., Chartered Accountants, amounted to \$1,624,273.46.

The consolidated value of fixed and net current assets combined, adjusted as at November 30th, 1927, therefore, amounted to \$15,624,273.46, which, after deducting \$7,000,000 of 5 1/2 % First Mortgage Bonds to be outstanding, leaves a total value of assets of \$8,624,273.46—equivalent to \$2,156 per \$1,000 Debenture.

EARNINGS: Based on the annual earnings of the predecessor company, and its subsidiaries, after deducting operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, and available for interest, depreciation, etc., for the three years ended December 31st, 1926, as certified by Messrs. Sharp, Milne & Co., the average annual net earnings available for bond and debenture interest amounted to \$1,087,461.28, equivalent, after deducting interest on First Mortgage Bonds now to be outstanding, to more than 2.92 times the annual interest requirement of \$240,000 on this issue of Debentures.

Net earnings on the same basis for the eleven months ended November 30th, 1927, are certified by Messrs. Sharp, Milne & Co., as \$930,582.15.

OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT: Through a substantial cash investment, the controlling interest in the Company's common shares will be owned by Price Brothers & Company, Limited, of Quebec, and associates.

Price Brothers & Company, Limited, is one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of newsprint paper in Canada, and its preferred and common shares, which are listed on the Montreal and London stock exchanges, have a total market value as evidenced by current quotations in excess of \$40,000,000.

Directors of the Company will include the following: John H. Price as President, J. L. Apedaile as Vice-President, and W. G. Mitchell, R. H. Nisbet and A. C. Price, all of whom are officers of Price Brothers & Company, Limited; W. C. Pitfield, Director of Fraser Companies, Limited; Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.L., Director of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited; and Robert P. Kernan as Vice-President of the Company.

We offer these Debentures for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to the approval of counsel of all proceedings at—

99 1/2 and accrued interest, to yield about 6.05%

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK
CHARLOTTETOWN OTTAWA HAMILTON CALGARY REGINA VICTORIA ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

Public Now Draws \$1,500,000,000 Annually

Over Half the Population on This Continent Invests in Life Assurance

"Living" Policyholders Receive Nearly \$10,000,000, or Two-Thirds of Money Paid Out by Canada Life in 1927

No Need to "Die to Win"

The figures just issued by the Canada Life Assurance Company with regard to benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1927 expose the old fallacy as regards life insurance, that you have to "die to win." In the Canada Life last year \$9,839,076 out of \$15,243,335—the total benefits paid—were paid to living policyholders.

Were it possible for the public to change places with the staff of a Life Insurance Company for only one week all doubt as to the need, benefit and urgency of life insurance would vanish.

They would see how the "totally disabled" relieving them of financial worry and affording a better chance for recovery; large cheques and smaller cheques constantly being paid to bereaved widows in lump sums or in instalments as an income for life; many cases the only funds they possess to help keep their homes together and look after the children; cheques to middle-aged persons who through their savings are now able to realize many dreams of their younger days; cheques issued to happy old couples who have lived to benefit from their foresight and prudence; and cheques paid by way of profits to living policyholders.

They would read letters from persons in every walk of life, expressing real thankfulness for the payment of claims and for the sympathetic, kindly consideration shown them for satisfaction received from the splendid profits paid, often in excess of expectation; letters from those in receipt of endowment funds stating how glad they are that they applied for the policy years before—most of them expressing regret that they had not decided to set aside more money in this way.

They would witness also the many cases where life insurance protection cannot be obtained because of the state of health of the applicants; most of whom have "put off" until too late the decision to insure.

They would read distressful letters from widows, enquiring whether their husband's insurance was in effect at the time of death. The hardest job of the wisdom of insuring early and adequately for the sake of their own protection in case of total disablement, and for the protection of their dependents. Their own independence and comfort in later life is also at stake, because the great majority of persons find it difficult to earn a livelihood after age sixty or sixty-five.

To catch such a glimpse of the picture as members of a Life Insurance Staff see it daily would thoroughly convince the most skeptical as to the wisdom of insuring early and adequately for the sake of their own protection in case of total disablement, and for the protection of their dependents. Their own independence and comfort in later life is also at stake, because the great majority of persons find it difficult to earn a livelihood after age sixty or sixty-five.

C.L.U. Degree Conferred Upon Many Canada Life Men

Chartered Life Underwriters Earn Distinction by Examination

The "C. L. U." degree is the "hall-mark" awarded by the Dominion Parliament by which the qualified Life Underwriter may now be recognized.

Life Underwriters can only qualify for the degree by passing a set of test examinations after at least a three-year period of study, and experience in serving the public. This requires a thorough knowledge of life insurance, law, ethics, history, fundamentals, policy plans, benefit clauses, rules and regulations, finance, etc., and the solution of set problems similar to which they are confronted with daily in connection with the creation and conservation of estates.

Aside from this, every man representing the Canada Life completes a special educational life insurance course which is conducted from the Home Office in Toronto by correspondence, and when he is sufficiently advanced he is brought to Toronto and is given a further concentrated training, which enables him to give even better service to the public.

The idea prevalent a few years ago that an estate was "something big" something possessed by only the wealthy classes is fast becoming obsolete, as few people are without an "estate," because life insurance estates are created by the thousands daily. In fact, to the insurance method is the only way by which a man can create an immediate estate in every case.

The Canada Life is "custodian" of almost 150,000 such life insurance estates, amounting in the aggregate to \$769,300,000.

Bank Required Life Insurance Collateral

\$100,000 Policy Placed to Cover Large Loan

About eight months ago a Branch Manager for the Canada Life went to visit a motion picture producer, President of a company, with the object of interesting him in personal or business insurance. Being a bachelor with rather a large income, however, this man could not see the necessity for either personal or business insurance.

Later on in the year the Manager of his corporation called and the interview brought forth the fact that the manager had applied to his bank for a loan and the first question asked was: "What amount of insurance has your President on his life?" When informed that he had no insurance either personal or business, the bank suggested that he go to an insurance company, present an application, be examined, and then have the office of the insurance company write a letter stating that this had been done. The bank would then, it was explained, be in a better position to take up the question of a loan.

The ultimate result of this was \$100,000 of insurance placed on the life of the business man. Life insurance for business purposes is engaging the attention of business men today as never before. In the past year the Canada Life has assumed contracts on the lives of business men aggregating millions of dollars, and ranging in amounts from \$5,000, in the case of small partnerships, up to \$500,000 and more. The Canada Life has several policies for \$1,000,000 in force.

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS BY HERBERT C. COX, PRESIDENT CANADA'S OLDEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Canada Life Issues Its 81st Annual Statement

At the 81st annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company, held on Thursday, January 12th, President Herbert C. Cox spoke as follows:

The important and widely distributed expansion evident during recent years in all classes of business appears to have again prevailed in 1927. Statements already issued by banking and trust institutions disclose an excellent condition and most successful operations for the twelve months. Deposits have increased, commercial loans are larger, assets have grown greatly, profits are much enhanced, all of which comes from a greater activity in industry and manufacturing. Exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are greater, more of our pulpwood is being converted into paper at home and less of it sent abroad. In the raw state. Electric power undreamed of a few years ago is being developed and applied to industry, some of it old, but much of it new and attractive to Canada by our power possibilities. Cereal crops have again been most bountiful, having been exceeded in only one year, and our farmers, particularly those in the western provinces, will enjoy a most gratifying reward for their labors and will be enabled to make a very important reduction in their obligations. It may not be generally appreciated that repayments on account of principal of farm mortgages aggregate ten per cent. yearly, demonstrating a pleasing liquidity and tendency towards reduction of indebtedness. Mixed farming continues to grow, with the result that dairy and poultry products have enormously increased and the farmer has a more diversified source of income.

The Mining Industry

Nor must we overlook our vast mining areas which are teeming with life and energy. They have produced this year in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, and with the addition of recent discoveries are apparently only beginning to show their possibilities. Canada is eminently fortunate in her mineral resources, which must ultimately bring her great wealth.

Co-operation on Vast Scale

Co-ordination of effort in industry and finance has become the key to success, and in an age of co-operation and investment trusts life insurance is the most outstanding example under both categories. Upon this continent alone upwards of sixty-five millions of people are joined in the greatest co-operative undertaking in history. Each member of this gigantic society makes his periodic subscription to it in order that at a time determined or undetermined, his individual pre-conceived plan may without fail be carried out and his estate become the recipient of a definite sum of money, the proceeds of his life insurance contract. That the object of these members is being realized to the extent of one and one-half billions of dollars per year prospective of the number of subscriptions or premium payments each has made, is the demonstration of the co-operative spirit and intention developed to the highest degree and must carry its own strongest recommendation and appeal. Old and young, rich and poor, on every continent, today seek the advantage of this world-wide association which solves a pressing and important problem for all. If we are to share each others' burdens surely no better way is presented of doing so than through the channel provided by the life insurance companies. In Canada and the United States now policies taken up in 1927 approached twenty billions of dollars!

Investment of Funds

While enabling its members to attain a very definite goal, life insurance also makes a shareholder in the most widely diversified Investment Trust in existence. As you know, life insurance funds are invested in a multitude of securities carefully scrutinized and selected, and the payment of his premiums, beginning with the first, the assured establishes a proprietary interest in them and in the care of them, their safety and earning ability are of primary importance to him, and I am happy to say the companies have been eminently successful in both directions. Government and municipal securities are much favored by the companies and their purchases have frequently been of

material assistance in financing the requirements of the nation. Similarly public services and utilities have been largely financed through the accumulations of millions of policyholders' small payments. Life assurance funds are also the most important factor and source of supply in the real estate mortgage loan market.

Efforts to Prolong Life

Already the life companies give indication of usefulness in the spreading of propaganda for health and right living. The desire to prolong life is inherent in every human being, but for a life assurance company the desire becomes, for obvious reasons, a necessity. Some headway towards greater longevity has been made, but there will be required many years of intensive effort to prevent unnecessary illness and premature death before a full degree of success can be claimed.

Canada Life Progress

Further progress in all departments of our own company has been established in the year just closed. The intelligent and well directed effort of our associates in the field has again enabled us to surpass the objective set by the General Manager and to report the very excellent sum of \$146,492,000 in new policies issued and taken up.

This amount is again well in excess of the previous year and is a tribute to the calibre and loyalty of your representatives. Success has not been confined to any one section of our forces, but has been general throughout Canada and the United States, Great Britain, and Ireland, despite very difficult conditions overseas. There is necessarily a considerable turnover in personnel in a large agency organization since not all who enter it can survive and be added to from year to year. It will be apparent that we are gradually accumulating a force of high type and performance. This essential means of contact between the office and its clients must command confidence and the figures just given you will suggest the care and acumen displayed by our agency officials.

Canada Life Surplus

The earned surplus of \$3,127,820.69 for the year is very excellent and again reflects an encouraging rate of mortality and a gratifying rate of interest. The former results from the continued influx and proper selection of new lives and the latter from a careful but expanding choice of investment securities. As the trend of yield upon government and municipal issues to which we have hitherto largely directed our funds is generally downward it has been thought wise to turn a measure of attention to industrial and utility bonds, which have become so popular with large investors. We have been able within recent months to make a selection of these in Canada and the United States which combine ample safety with satisfactory return and as we have to provide the reserves for our American policies in American securities our purchases of the latter will continue to increase, but with I am sure, a gradual profit to the company. As a stabilizer for our interest rate we have upwards of forty-six million dollars of real estate mortgages about equally divided between city and farm properties and embracing practically every province and important centre of population. The security is excellent, the return satisfactory, and the cost of caring for them extremely low.

Company Expansion

A year ago you were advised of the Company's re-entry into the State of New York. I am happy to say the result has been as anticipated and encouraged, by the success of the office in New York City another was opened in Buffalo on December 1st and already gives promise of rapid progress. The cordial relations between the two great nations of this continent are nowhere more apparent than in the respectability between their insurance institutions which are I am sure, a powerful factor in cementing that friendship.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Canada Life Assurance Company takes this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the great number of letters of appreciation received during 1927.

It is glad to have been able to exceed the expectations of so many policyholders with regard to the results of their policies, and it is very grateful to know that its staff has given such consideration, advice and assistance as to merit the expressions of appreciation received from many bereaved families.

The policy of the Company from its inception in 1857 has been one of fair and square dealing, and it is proud to serve its clients faithfully.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Canada Life Assurance Co.

Herbert C. Cox,
President

E. R. Wood, L.L.D.,
Vice-President

ESTABLISHED 1847

London Agents: K&F
Vancouver Agents: J. G. McFarlane,
General Manager

SOME OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 81st ANNUAL REPORT

Profits Paid Policyholders in 1927

Total profits paid to policyholders in 1927 amounted to \$4,253,000.

Surplus Earned

During the year 1927 the amount of surplus earned was \$5,127,000; for the first time in its history the Company exceeded the five million mark in surplus earned.

Benefits Paid in 1927

Out of a total amount of \$15,243,335 paid in benefits during 1927, living policyholders received \$9,839,076.

Profits to Be Paid to Policyholders in 1928

A total of \$4,660,000 will be paid in profits to policyholders during 1928.

Assets for Protection of Policyholders

Policyholders are protected by policy reserves amounting to \$124,810,000. This is the legal reserve, but the total assets of the Canada Life are now more than \$140,500,000.

Total Business Issued in 1927—\$157,000,000

| | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|--------------|
| Total Insurance in force increased to | \$769,982,000 | Increase | \$86,591,000 |
| Total Assets increased to | \$140,500,000 | | \$13,333,000 |
| Reserves for Protection of Policyholders | \$124,810,000 | | \$12,280,000 |
| New Assurances paid for in 1927 | \$146,492,000 | | \$9,552,000 |
| Total Income for 1927 | \$14,378,000 | | \$2,346,000 |

During the year the large sum of \$4,253,000 was paid in dividends to policyholders. (A Complete Annual Statement Will Be Mailed Upon Request to Head Office at Toronto.)

Undertone of Caution Noted Following Bankers' Warnings

SIR HERBERT HOLT'S statement at the annual meeting of the Royal Bank that "at no time in the past has the outlook been more favorable than at the present for the prolonged prosperity of Canada" epitomizes very strikingly the many analyses of conditions and forecasts for the future that have been coming forward in the past few weeks," says Greenshields Weekly Review. "Although consistently a firm believer in the Dominion's future, the President of the Royal Bank has been nothing if not a realist on Canadian conditions. From a critic who in the past has been sparing in optimistic deductions a broad statement of this kind naturally made a deep impression."

"At the same meeting the general manager of the bank, C. E. Neill, drew attention to the great increase that has occurred in call loans, a subject which has been under frequent discussion in these letters. Mr. Neill points out that while the increase in part has been justified by the issue of new securities in connection with the development of the country's resources and by enhancement in value resulting from prosperous times "it is obvious that speculation has reached a dangerous stage."

"Meanwhile prevailing confidence in the general situation continues to find expression in strong and active security markets. There has been a notable scarcity of important new offerings since the turn of the year, and with the supply of bonds in dealers' hands at a low level, the increased demand resulting from the reinvestment of January interest and dividend payments has in the past week brought about new high prices for many of the older issues. The market for government and municipal bonds has not shown any important change since the striking advance that characterized the trading in the closing months of 1927. The low yield basis on which such issues are now selling is, however, diverting a large volume of investment into high grade public utility and industrial bonds, and new peak prices have been established by well known issues of the class of Montreal Tramways and Gaitheau Power."

"On the stock exchange very active markets are maintained, and the first half of the month has been productive of a number of new high records, notably in International Nickel, which has again been an outstanding leader in the week's business. The market is sensitive to fluctuations in New York, and if any important reaction develops here in the near future it will probably be a movement originating from that direction. Despite the great activity and buoyancy of the market as a whole there is an undertone of caution induced by warnings such as that of Mr. Neill's, referred to above, which, with the larger margins now being exacted by leading stock exchange houses, affords a certain amount of insurance against a severe break."

Ottawa and Hull Power Company Increases Revenues

THE fourth annual report of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, Limited, covering the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1927, reveals a year of further satisfactory progress. This is reflected not only by the high state of efficiency of operating plants, but also by a relative increase in revenues, as compared with the preceding fiscal period, which covered fourteen months, from Sept. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926.

The revenues of the company and its subsidiary, Ottawa River Power Company, Limited, together have shown a comfortable increase over the preceding year, J. Nesbitt, the President, states in his report to shareholders, the actual increase in gross revenue being \$32,426. These companies serve the growing cities of Ottawa and Hull, and continuously enjoy an increase in load through the increasing industrial activity in these cities.

Mr. Nesbitt also states that the directors have felt it advisable at this time to strengthen the depreciation reserve, and a sum of \$127,291 has been transferred from profit and loss to this fund increasing it from \$629,553 to \$756,844.

Gross revenue for the twelve months amounted to \$398,795. In the preceding period of 14 months the gross revenue was \$446,540, equivalent to a rate of \$382,748 for twelve months. Expenses and taxes for the year under review were actually lower than those for the preceding period, which was longer by two months. Bond interest and preferred dividends were proportionately smaller. After these deductions there remained a surplus of \$46,725, which was carried forward.

Plants are shown at a slightly higher figure on the balance sheet, but the most striking changes are in investments as well as advances to subsidiary companies. The invest-

ments are shown at \$334,204, as against \$270,000, and the advances are shown at \$196,100, as against \$100,000. Cash and other liquid assets show a decrease, while accounts payable are higher.



CARLETON L. DYER
Advertising manager of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, who sailed for Liverpool recently on the first leg of his round the world trip visiting all the overseas branches of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. He will visit Africa, Australia, Dutch East Indies, India and Ceylon, attending to the advertising of the new Ford car as well as looking to the organization work of his department. Mr. Dyer expects to return to the home office at Ford, Ontario, about the middle of August.

Ottawa River Power Company Plans Expansion

BUSINESS of the Ottawa River Power Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, Limited, was quite gratifying during the past year, according to the third annual report of the company, covering the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1927. This was the first full operating year since the inception of the company, the previous report having covered an operating period of only ten months. The plant, which is situated at Bryson, Quebec, some fifty miles above Ottawa, continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, the unit carrying full load practically all the time, and, at times, a considerable overload.

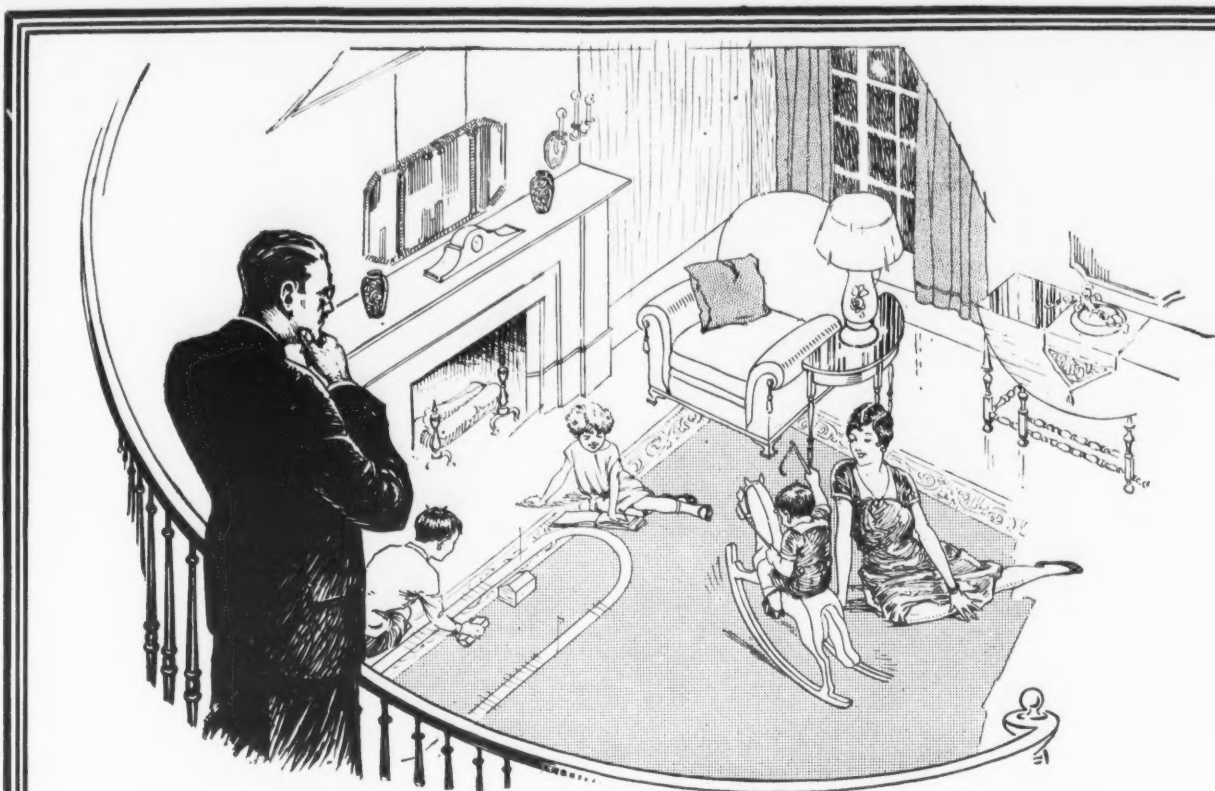
Growth of business contracted and in prospect has been so rapid that immediate expansion of power facilities have been decided upon. A second unit will be added to take care of the overload, as well as to provide standby service. This new unit of 26,000 k.v.a. has been ordered for installation during the year.

Gross revenue for the twelve months amounted to \$356,126, as against \$274,953 in the preceding fiscal year, which comprised only ten months of operation. After deducting expenses and taxes, \$131,406; interest charges, \$169,333, and depreciation reserve, \$40,000, there remained a surplus for the year of \$15,386, which was added to previous surplus of \$1,699, making a total of \$17,085. Balance sheet shows an increase of \$161,000 in total assets, which have reached a total of \$5,169,282, the increase being largely due to growth in plant investment. Loans from the parent company show an increase from \$100,000 to \$196,100. Depreciation reserve has been more than doubled by the year's addition, and is shown at \$79,000.

National City Bank Makes U. S. Financial History

AGGREGATE resources of the National City Bank of New York, recording an increase during the year of \$288,412,960, reached a total on December 31, 1927, of \$1,682,892,851, a figure never previously approached in the annals of American banking. Gross deposits, Charles E. Mitchell, President of the bank, told shareholders at their annual meeting amounted on that date to \$1,275,941,964, an increase of \$191,412,864. The year's gains further strengthen the position of leadership enjoyed by the National City Bank, its aggregate resources being more than half as large again as those of any other American banking institution. Its deposits alone show a margin of more than \$250,000,000 over the total resources of any other bank in the country. The increase in the bank's resources, made in the normal course of business without benefit of consolidation, was the largest of any year of its history, while the increase in its net deposits, as reflected in the New York Clearing House statement as of December 31, 1927, was 32.37 per cent., against an increase for all other clearing house banks of 8.39 per cent.

Profits of the bank after reserves for taxes, death benefits and management funds amounted to \$18,473,748, or nearly \$3,000,000 in excess of profits for 1926. Of the 1927 profits \$2,083,993 was applied as a contingency reserve, \$11,500,000 was paid out in dividends, and \$4,889,155 was carried to undivided profits, which were thereby increased to \$21,176,246. Capital, surplus and undivided profits now stand at \$146,176,246, a record total.



I RESOLVE

CONTEMPLATION of such profound happiness inspires in a man one of the deepest and most sacred of human resolves—the determination to build well for his dependants during his life and to plan for their protection in the years to come;—

And the dawn of a New Year presents a fitting occasion for turning the inspiration into action.

I RESOLVE—that I will take steps to preserve the happiness of those dependent upon me.

I RESOLVE—that I will immediately put my financial affairs in order—I will review my investments—take stock of my possessions and provide the best means for ensuring the largest possible estate to my dependants.

I RESOLVE—that in order to secure the efficient administration of that estate and the funds bequeathed to my dependants, I will make, or review, my Will and therein appoint an experienced Trust Company as Executor.

I RESOLVE—that I will consult "Canada's Oldest Trust Company."

I will do these things Now—TODAY!

Interviews may be arranged by letter or personal visit. Write for Booklet.

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

"Canada's Oldest Trust Company"—Established 1882
EXECUTOR TRUSTEE ADMINISTRATOR
FINANCIAL AGENT GUARDIAN REGISTRAR
W. G. WATSON, General Manager. H. M. FORBES, Assistant General Manager.
TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG SASKATOON VANCOUVER

Capital Paid-Up \$2,000,000.
Reserve Fund \$2,600,000.
Total Assets
Administration exceed \$165,000,000.

Sale of Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds Arranged

THE Bondholders' Protective Committee for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due September 1, 1939, currency series, guaranteed by the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, announces that it has entered into an agreement for the sale to the National Bond and Share Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, of all the bonds deposited with the committee by January 30, 1928, provided a total of at least \$3,480,000 are on deposit as of that date. The bonds will be sold at 86½, plus accrued and unpaid interest from March 1, 1926, to February 1, 1928. As the committee serves without compensation and as the purchaser agrees to pay an additional amount equal to the expenses of the committee, the sales, if consummated, will enable the committee to distribute to its depositors approximately \$960 per \$1,000 bond. The committee also announces that it will continue to accept deposits of the above mentioned bonds up to 2 p.m. January 30, 1928. Bonds undeposited by that date will be excluded from the benefits of the sale. The depositary of the committee is the agents, the Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City.

The Bondholders' Committee is composed of Richard F. Hoyt, chairman of Hayden, Stone & Co.; John J. Rudolf of A. Iselin & Co., and Hermann C. Schwab of Redmond & Co. J. Ernest Allen, of 25 Broad Street, New York City, is secretary.

More Grain Handled Through Port of Quebec

AN INCREASE of 1,310,000 in the number of bushels of grain handled through the port of Quebec is shown in the annual report of the Quebec Harbor Commission recently issued.

It is claimed that this increase results from the decision of the commission, which altered the freight rates last summer. In the course of the year 9,440,000 bushels of grain entered the grain elevators. In the same period also one hundred and five grain ships moored in the interior basin.

Mortgage Discount Corporation Issues Additional Securities

TO provide for expanding activities which will be extended into the field of commercial credit, the Mortgage Finance Corporation is offering to holders of the \$1,000,000 of bonds, already issued, the balance of the authorized issue, amounting to \$500,000. These will be allotted to present holders on the basis of 50 per cent. of bonds now held. The bonds are \$50 denomination and the price will be \$58 with bonus of common stock. The company has 28,000 shares of no par value common stock, of which about 13,000 shares have been issued.

As part of the plan to extend the company's operation into the field of commercial credit, an issue of \$1,000,000 of preference stock has been passed by the board and will be offered in the near future. It is announced that earnings in the current year have shown a satisfactory increase.

With the increased capital the company will discount automobile and other commercial paper made available through the wider adoption of the part-payment plan in merchandising operations.

Chain Store Sales Set New High Record in United States

SALES of the fourteen leading chain store systems for the year 1927 totalled over \$776,000,000, a new high record for all time, according to a compilation of Geo. H. Burr and Co., of New York City, specialists in chain store securities and financing. December, the busiest month of the year for these stores, broke all records with total sales of over \$130,000,000, or more than one-sixth of the total business done by the companies during the year.

The record of sales for the various companies gives a clear illustration of the prosperity prevailing in all sections of the United States. Chain store company executives point out that while new stores have been partly responsible for the large gain in sales compared with 1926, stores which have been in operation a year or more have contributed substantially to the gain reported.

CALDOW & EASSON

MEMBERS
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Orders Executed
on All Exchanges
ELGIN 1433-4
38 King Street West Toronto

T. C. E. WATT E. H. WATT F. G. VENABLES
WATT & WATT

MEMBERS:
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CUBB MARKET
NEW YORK CURB (ASSOCIATE)
Private wire connections to all important financial centres.
6 JORDAN STREET - ADEL 3222 - TORONTO

Custodian of Securities for Travellers

Persons expecting to make long sojourns abroad or in other parts of the country should appoint this Company custodian of their stocks and bonds. We will place the securities in our vault, clip coupons and collect dividends, crediting the income to their accounts. Many travellers make a practice of this and find our service well worth the modest fee charged.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG., MONTREAL
Branches: Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver, London, Eng.

WINTER SPORTS IN MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND QUEBEC

Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec have gained continent-wide fame as the natural home of winter sports. In and around these cities are wonderful ski and toboggan slides, glittering ice for skating and picturesque trails for snowshoeing.

The winter sport season continues through January and February, and sport lovers coming from all over Canada and the United States find a vivid, colorful and care-free at-

mosphere to these famous old Canadian cities.

Canadian National Railways help to make Winter Sport Time complete by offering an exceptionally fine service to these cities. Canadian National trains leave Toronto for Montreal at 9.00 a.m. daily; 1.30 p.m. daily except Sunday; 8.30 p.m. daily; 10.00 p.m. daily except Saturday; 11.00 p.m. daily, with convenient connections for Quebec city. Trains leave Toronto for Ottawa at 1.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, and at 11.15 p.m. daily.

Ask any Canadian National Agent for tickets and full information.

Fifty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada

Sir Herbert Holt, President, in Annual Address, Points Out That Improved Situation Abroad, Taken Together With Well-Established Prosperity at Home, Constitutes a Propitious Combination of Conditions Favorable to Continued Progress.

C. E. Neill, General Manager, Revives Statement, Which Shows Total Assets at \$894,663,903, the Greatest in the History of the Bank — Advises Financial Institutions and Firms to Endeavor to Curb Unwise Speculation.

The annual General Meeting of shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada marked the close of the most successful year in the history of the Bank.

Sir Herbert Holt in his address, dealt more particularly with general conditions throughout the country, but touched on many developments of great importance, more especially from the standpoint of trade and industry.

Mr. Neill reviewed the growth of the Bank to the foremost position it now occupies and gave to the shareholders an interesting insight into the part the Bank is playing in all centres in which it is now doing business.

Sir Herbert Holt, President, in addressing the shareholders, said in part:—

"I regret having to announce the resignation of the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., whose wide knowledge and broad experience, both in the east and west, made his counsel of such great value to the bank. Our loss is somewhat tempered by the realization that his great ability will now be devoted to the services of the country.

"Those who were most careful in their studies of world economic trends were forced to the conclusion that a return to world stability in commerce and finance would be accompanied by such a rising tide of demand for the products of Canada's fields, forests and mines as would assure a prolonged period of prosperity. The steady improvement in agriculture, mining, manufacture and internal and external trade which has characterized the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, has done much to vindicate the good judgment of this leadership.

"It is only natural that this general prosperity should have brought about a pervading spirit of optimism. In every part of the country one finds an improved tone in business, a more aggressive attitude towards expansion and greater interest in the opportunities afforded by foreign trade. And yet, there are no indications of industrial and commercial inflation. Production is not expanding to a point unwarranted by growth in demand. It is a noteworthy fact that this whole expansion has taken place during a period which has been characterized by a moderate decline in prices. On the whole, the fundamental situation in agriculture, industry and commerce is more stable than at the beginning of the period. However, I think it is necessary to give a word of warning and caution against inflation in securities and excessive stock speculation.

Constructive Policy of Finance Minister.

"In a growing country there is a strong tendency to expand government activities and to increase government expenditures. The Minister of Finance is to be greatly congratulated on reducing various taxes and on cutting down the net debt by \$60,000,000 between October 31st, 1926, and October 31st, 1927. While the government should be given full credit for what it has accomplished, it is imperative that all capital expenditures should be kept down to a minimum. No single factor can do more towards maintaining stable prosperity than government economy and reduction of taxation, and only by this means can the country hope to throw off the gigantic burden of debt incurred during the year.

General Manager's Address

C. E. Neill, general manager, in his address to shareholders, said in part:—

"The 58th annual balance sheet, showing the position of the Bank on November 30 last, the end of our fiscal year, and the profit and loss account, giving the results of the year's operations, are before you. I think you will agree that both are satisfactory.

"Our total assets are \$894,663,903.45, the highest in the history of the Bank, an increase of \$128,286,960.19 over last year.

"Increased business activity and the growth of our business have resulted in higher profits, the best in the history of the Bank. Provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts and \$1,809,831.87 is carried forward in profit and loss account.

Helping Foreign Trade

"An interesting item in our balance sheet is the substantial amount of Letters of Credit outstanding. The figures under this heading are usually not a great deal smaller than the combined fig-

ures of the other Canadian chartered banks. Our Canadian Letter of Credit business is quite important and in addition our numerous branches in the West Indies and South America have occasion to issue many credits in connection with the financing of foreign trade. A good proportion of our transactions of this nature, however, arises from our operations in the leading financial centres of the world, especially London and New York. Our business of this class is of a particularly desirable and self-liquidating character, so that its growth during the last few years gives cause for satisfaction.

NECESSITY OF CURBING UNWISE SPECULATION

In commenting on the annual statement, Mr. Neill referred at length to the importance of call loans, which represent loans against stock exchange collateral, not only of the Royal Bank, but of all banks. He pointed out that this was indicative of three things:

- "1. Increase in the number of securities available to investors.
 - "2. Increase in the market value of securities.
 - "3. Increase in speculation.
- "In a growing country the development of its resources produces new securities. Prosperous times result in the enhancement in value of securities and for these reasons it is clear that the two first mentioned causes for the increase in Call Loans are at least to some extent justified. As to the third, it is obvious that speculation has reached a dangerous stage. The best-informed financial and brokerage firms are already operating on an unusually conservative basis by calling for increased margins, by declining to open new accounts and by restricting the liability of their customers to reasonable amounts. In times of excessive speculation, the lure of easy profits cannot be denied, but speculation can be checked and held within reasonable bounds by the financial interests, particularly the banks, and bond and brokerage houses.

"The increase in deposits is \$109,775,802.17, but included in this figure are several large temporary amounts. Apart from these special deposits, the growth has been substantial and shows the steady progress we are making. Here I may say that during the past year we have secured more valuable new accounts and connections than in any previous year.

"Perhaps the most striking item in the statement is the increase of \$27,777,630.60 in commercial loans in Canada. In times of great business activity, increased turnover calls for additional banking accommodation. As our business is largely commercial, the substantial increase in loans is the inevitable result of prosperity throughout the country.

"The liquid position of the Bank has been fully maintained. Our holdings of cash, including bank balances, equals 23.12% of liabilities to the public, while our total liquid assets are 57.33% of liabilities to the public, as compared with 54.30% last year.

"Having regard to the opportunities which Canada offers for new developments, we may expect outside investors, particularly in Great Britain and the United States, to continue to send their money to this country. The unfortunate experiences of some of the British investors who made ill-advised commitments in the boom period preceding the war, undoubtedly affected Canada's reputation in financial circles in the Old Country.

"Everything possible should be done to guard against a repetition of this situation. I strongly urge anyone in Great Britain who has investments in Canada under consideration, to seek the advice of a Canadian bank or a reputable investment house familiar with Canadian conditions. While, in the case of such speculative ventures as mining, neither a bank nor an investment house might be in a position to appraise the prospects of success, they could at least give an opinion on the standing and integrity of those connected with the enterprise."

Using the Blue Pencil

(Continued from page 13)

opinion, the same contains any statement that is false, or misleading, or otherwise likely to deceive a reader thereof."

For more than a year and a half this statute, with its comparatively arbitrary interpretations and regulations on the part of the Commission, has been in operation. The reputable and responsible bond dealers, who were really active in sponsoring the entire program, are pleased with the results, so far as they go. They are willing that their own advertising should be slightly restricted in order to have those who are selling too much blue sky held down to a reasonable statement of their offerings. They speak generously of the deputy commissioners to whom copy must be submitted, giving them credit for prompt attention to every case, particularly where new issues are breaking and every step is timed down to the minute.

The general feeling among those bond houses seems to be that the present arrangement is fine, and the only fault to find is that the measure does not go far enough. Only rarely have I found any among them who recognize the curious inconsistencies of the act and almost none at all who seem aware of the regrettable effect on financial advertising as a whole.

Before discussing the inconsistencies, it is necessary to indicate the interpretation of the Corporate Securities Act by the Corporation Commissioner. All obviously misleading statements are prohibited (and should be). Wild promises of definite earnings on speculative ventures are stricken. These two restrictions, of course, cover the worst sins. They effectively clip the wings of the Wallingfords. They cover the familiar and bullish language of the get-rich-quick scheme, and that is so well known that it needs no illustration.

Next we have the taboo on the word *safe*, or *safety*, in any form. The Commission has very broad powers, including in a sense the privilege to legislate, administer and judge. To the actual wording of the Act, therefore, has been added an unwritten code of practice, and the prohibition on the term *safe* is the conspicuous part of this code. In speculative securities and promotions, no rational man could object to this restriction, for it is not possible to combine safety with gambling. But the Commission goes so far as to say that you cannot use *safety* in the copy of a bond house describing the soundest of first mortgage bonds or preferred stocks. So far as *safe*, or any word derived from it, is concerned, the sheep and goats are herded together, except for certain advertisers presently to be noted. It will be fun some day to watch the Commission when a first mortgage bond comes along for a *safety razor*, and I imagine the ruling of the deputies will stand—for scratches on the chin sometimes confirm their position that *nothing is positively safe*!

The inconsistencies in the present act mostly refer to the word *safe*. Any financial house that is advertising nationally in periodicals of general circulation can sprinkle in this tabooed term to its own liking. In a single issue of a general magazine carrying representative bond house advertising, I discovered at least half a dozen pieces of copy built entirely on the idea of *safety*. For example:

"If a . . . bond were sold without a \$12,500,000 guarantee, it would still be among the safest first mortgage investments in the world. . . . *Safety* is literally built-in. The guarantee is simply for good measure. . . ."

Another house calls its first mortgage bonds "Anchors of *Safety*."

With still others *safety* is an important part of the caption and is scattered elsewhere throughout copy.

In no case do I find these houses clinging to the term *safe* as a positive word of absolute and final connotation. Its comparative meaning is clearly stated or implied, as in these two quotations:

"Can you be satisfied with securities less *safe*?"

". . . Averaging up both the *safety* and net yield of their investments."

The California Corporation Commission does not have jurisdiction over public utilities in the advertising of their own securities, and consequently we find large amounts of space in California newspapers devoted particularly to the offering of "safe investments" over the signatures of several utilities. Nor do municipal and street improvement bonds come under the ban, and they are consequently offered almost exclusively on the basis of *safety*. Their comparatively low yield is featured as an evidence of *safety*. The same applied to the "6% and *Safety*" building and loan associations.

Bond houses whose principal offices are outside the state have probably been put to the most serious inconvenience by the proscription of this word to which the conservative adver-

tiser naturally turns. Generally the descriptive literature sent out from New York and Chicago uses the term *safe*, and likewise it appears in the newspaper copy sent out for insertion over the name and address of the local branch. Hot wires to the home office have been necessary to advise headquarters that what is very conservative copy elsewhere is too optimistic for conservative California, where beach clubs are built on shifting sands and a million dollars is spent in exposing a few hundred feet of film.

It is significant that, in spite of the annoying trifles and the frequent minor disadvantages that accrue to the local bond dealers, they are all

for the law. They admit the faults of the system, but come back with the statement that the sale of spurious securities is more effectively curbed than ever before. One man, charged with the responsibility of preparing the advertising for a large security firm, has this piece of reasonable reform to offer:

"There are undoubtedly brokers whose enthusiasm for their wares needs curbing. If it were possible to work out some 'Roll of Honor,' listing houses whose record of advertising over a period of time had never called forth a correction, it might facilitate matters for everybody concerned, and still keep the safe-guard the law aims at."

WINTER SPORTS IN THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

Now is the time to enjoy a wonderful week-end, or longer holiday if possible, at the Winter resorts in the Highlands of Ontario. There is skiing, tobogganing, bobsledding, skating, ski-joring, snowshoeing, and nowhere could you spend a more enjoyable and healthful holiday.

Canadian National Railways have issued a folder "Winter Sports in Ontario," telling you where to go and how to get there, with particulars as to rates, etc.; and any Agent will be glad to furnish copy on request.

A Nottinghamshire judge recently told a woman witness in his court to talk just as if she were at home. It seems a risky bit of advice.—*Punch*.

National Trust Certificates

4½%
per annum

Issued for sums of \$500 and upwards for periods of three, four or five years.

Trustees are authorized by law to invest in these Certificates.

We invite your inquiry.

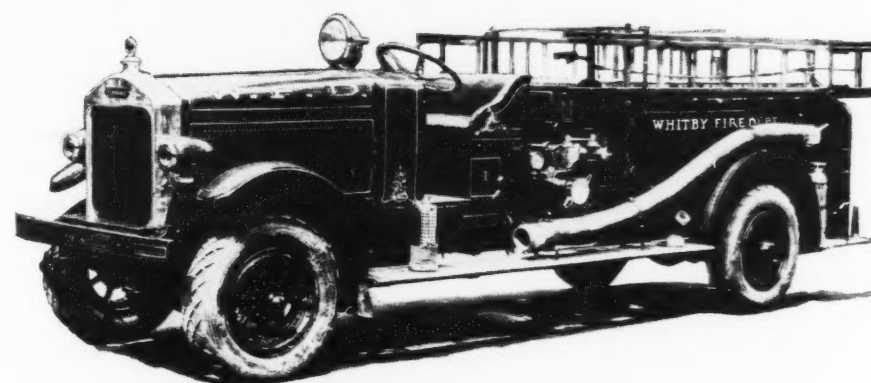
National Trust Company Limited

Capital and Reserve \$6,000,000.

Assets under Administration \$157,000,000.

20 King Street East, Toronto

Protection—



of the lives and homes of the community is the most sacred responsibility laid upon municipal officers at their election. Perfect protective equipment must combine—

SPEED—always the deciding factor in fire-control, and lacking which the best fighters are powerless.

STRENGTH—ensuring the ability to stand up under racking dashes, rough roads, and all manner of wear and tear.

SERVICEABILITY—wherein one may depend that one's trucks are always ready for action—that nothing will go wrong at a crucial moment.

These points are summed up in *Gotfredson*, peerless in fire fighting equipment, as in trucks of all forms. Tested and known from coast to coast. These places have testified to *Gotfredson* service by using trucks of this type for their fire departments:

TORONTO (5)
KENORA
PORT COLBORNE
WELLAND
FT. WILLIAM
FAIRBANK
TODMORDEN

SANDWICH
PARIS
HUMBERCREST
SCARBORO
MIMICO
CAPREOL
ELMIRA
HALIFAX

BOWMANVILLE
MIDLAND
WHITBY
ST. HYACINTHE
WALKERVILLE (2)
SWIFT CURRENT
EAST YORK

Made in Canada
by

Gotfredson Corporation Limited

Factory Branch

242 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Montreal Hamilton London Quebec Ottawa Vancouver

F. J. Crawford & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Stock Specialists

11 Jordan Street

Adelaide 6705

Toronto

COLLECTIONS

The Bank of Montreal with its Branches in all parts of Canada and with correspondents throughout the commercial world gives prompt and economical service in making collections.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in Excess of \$830,000,000



St. Maurice and Laurendeide Decide on Consolidation

New Holding Company to be Known as Canada Power and Paper Corporation—Details of Plan Announced by Sir Herbert Holt—Combined Daily Capacity of Mills Will be in Excess of 1,400 Tons—Merger Expected to Produce Substantial Economies.

ONE more significant move in the consolidation of the Canadian newsprint industry into larger operating units has been taken in the recent amalgamation of the Laurendeide Company with the St. Maurice Valley Corporation. Directors of these companies have agreed upon terms which will bring the two large producers together under a new holding company—the Canada Power and Paper Corporation.

The transaction is set forth in a letter from Sir Herbert S. Holt, President of St. Maurice Valley Corporation, to the shareholders of that enterprise, as follows:

"At a meeting of the board held this afternoon your directors, after conferring with directors of Laurendeide Company, Limited, approved a plan for the amalgamation of common stock interests of your company and of Laurendeide Company, Limited.

"The plan involves the exchange of common shares of St. Maurice Valley Corporation for shares of a new company to be incorporated under the name of Canada Power and Paper Corporation, or some other suitable name, and to be organized upon the following lines:

"The new company will be a Quebec corporation, with its head office at Montreal. Its authorized share capital will consist of 750,000 shares without nominal or par value. Shares will be allotted and issued to holders of shares of Laurendeide Company, Limited, on the basis of one share of the new company's stock for each share of Laurendeide Company, Limited, transferred to the new company. In addition, holders of Laurendeide Company, Limited, will be entitled to

receive upon such transfer \$100 principal amount of 5½ per cent. thirty-year sinking fund gold debentures of the new company for each share transferred.

"Shareholders of St. Maurice Valley Corporation will receive two and one-half shares of the new company's stock for each common share of St. Maurice Valley Corporation transferred to the new company.

"Upon the acquisition by the new company of the shares of Laurendeide Company, Limited, and St. Maurice Valley Corporation proposed to be acquired under this plan, the new company will have 688,000 outstanding shares, and outstanding debentures aggregating \$28,800,000.

"This amalgamation will bring under unified control the operations of mills of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation group at Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers and Windsor Mills, and of Laurendeide Company, Limited, at Grand Mere.

"These mills have a combined daily capacity of more than 1,400 tons of paper products, the capacity of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation group being about 1,000 tons per day, and that of Laurendeide Company, Limited, approximately 400 tons per day.

"The bringing together of three large mills situated in close proximity in the valley of the St. Maurice River, with contiguous limits which are peculiarly adapted to efficient and economical operation under one control, is expected to produce substantial economies.

"The pulpwood resources available for the operations of all these properties, including the limits in the Ottawa Valley recently acquired by Laurendeide-Ottawa Company, Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Laurendeide Company, Limited, are estimated to be sufficient to provide for all present requirements and also for future expansion as conditions may warrant.

"Through Laurendeide Company, Limited, the new company will control Laurendeide Power Company, Limited, with an installed capacity of 165,000 horsepower hydro-electric energy at Grand Mere on the St. Maurice River.

"After mature consideration your directors are satisfied that this plan is greatly in the interest of the shareholders, and unhesitatingly recommend it for your acceptance."



Work Which Only Dollars Can Do

Whenever there is a waterfall to be harnessed, a railway to be extended, an industry to be developed, a public improvement to be made, or a new human want to be satisfied, new opportunities open for dollars to go to work. Some of these opportunities are naturally much better than others.

Putting your dollars to work—that is, investing them well, requires specialized knowledge entailing close touch with world conditions, ability to judge the merits of specific securities and experience in fitting these investments to the requirements of the buyer.

This Company, with its world-wide connections and background of over 115 years of financial experience, possesses an unusual capacity for assembling attractive security offerings. Our services are gladly extended to investors of small as well as large amounts.

Write for our booklet "The Seal of Security."

The National City Company

Limited
Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East Toronto 204 Blackburn Building Ottawa 71 St. Peter Street Quebec

BANKERS' INVESTMENTS

WHEN you are interested in high-grade securities, consult the manager at any branch of the Bank.

Service to the public, buying and selling, is arranged by the manager through the Bank's Bond Department at Head Office. This means that any security selected through our service is a bankers' investment.

Any manager of the Bank will give you careful advice and painstaking service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

PETER HOWLAND, President.
SIR JAMES WOODS, Vice-President.
A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.

Assets of One Hundred and Thirty-five Millions

Begin the New Year Right

Protect your family with a properly drawn Will, naming our Company your Executor.
Save systematically. Ask for our 4% and 5% Plans.
Protect your property with fire insurance and person with accident and health insurance through our Insurance Department.
Keep valuable papers such as Bonds, Stocks, and Deeds in one of our Safety Deposit Boxes.
Consult us, free of charge, with regard to your financial affairs.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION

LIMITED
BAY & RICHMOND STREETS TORONTO. 10 METCALFE STREET OTTAWA.

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

President: G. LARRATT SMITH.

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER.

Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS.

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.



NEW HEAD OFFICE FOR BANK OF COMMERCE AT TORONTO
At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce final decision was reached upon the design for the new head office building of the Bank which is to be erected at the corner of King and Jordan Streets. The illustration shows a perspective study of the building which is in the graceful new skyscraper style. It will be approximately 435 feet in height and will be finished in cut stone and granite. The main entrance will be on King Street with an additional entrance to the banking room and elevator halls, on Melinda Street. The main banking chamber will be on grade level and will have a height of some 65 feet. It will be approached from King Street through a wide and lofty vaulted hall from which subsidiary vaulted hallways will give entrance to wings of the banking room, the vaulted hallways in the basement and the elevators. The nine elevators will also give direct access to the safety deposit vaults, which will number 15,000 boxes of the latest burglar-proof construction. The architects of the new building are Messrs. Darling and Pearson of Toronto in consultation with Messrs. York and Sawyer of New York. Work is expected to begin in July of this year.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

ESTABLISHED 1855

W. G. Gooderham, President. E. R. C. Clarkson, Vice-President.
George H. Smith, General Manager

Capital Paid-Up \$ 7,000,000
Reserve Fund 7,500,000
Investments Exceed 60,000,000

Many thousands of people are availing themselves of the absolute security for their savings and the unexcelled facilities offered by this time-tried institution. Your account will be welcomed.

With Seventy-two years' valuable experience to its credit and with an organization extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the "Canada Permanent" offers you a financial service that will fully meet your requirements.

HEAD OFFICE:

14-18 Toronto Street,

Toronto 2.



Independence—how to achieve it

Shut \$600 yearly into a safe for 10 years and it will amount to \$6,000 when you take it out.

If you save \$600 a year, invest it regularly in sound securities at 6% and re-invest all interest, in ten years you'll have \$8,202.18.

Our booklet, "Independence," will tell you what a sound and systematic investment policy will accomplish.

Please send me your booklet "Independence."

Name

Address

JOHNSTON AND WARD
14 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

MEMBERS: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

ALCO-METER SERVICE
tells you exactly how much

MAPLE LEAF ANTI-FREEZE



you require in the radiator of your car, truck or tractor, to keep it from freezing.

Sold at all leading garages, service and filling stations.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., LIMITED
Distributing Warehouses
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 21, 1928

Agnes Discusses Christmas

By Beatrice Sullivan

AGNES sharpened her five "B" pencil carefully, becoming so begrimed in the process that she looked like a Welsh coal miner, and opening a new note book, carefully wrote "Clara" in large, childish capitals, contemplating her handiwork like a pensive sparrow with her head on one side.

"Doesn't that look nice, Patricia?"

I'm her daughter, but we always call her "Agnes" to make her feel more at home.

"Such large, nourishing capitals—you know there is a great deal just in the look of a name, the way the letters lean against each other. Now in yours, Patricia, there's no soothingness, or flow; it's pointed, and irritating. I feel like scratching at once."

Mama continued to gaze at the nourishing "Clara."

"Well! what are you going to do with her?" I asked, as she proceeded to write down "Amy."

"Oh, fill them up with prunes, or Birdseed. These names are open, gaping mouths that have to be stopped."

"Filled, you mean." Stopping is what a traffic cop does, or what English dentists do to your teeth. "Filled" is what you mean," I insisted.

"I don't," said Agnes, crossly, making a lunge at Toto, her Pekinese, who was chewing the fur off her dressing slipper. "I mean 'stopped'."

Mama wrote another "Amy" and put "2" after it.

"If you 'fill' them, they swallow, and come back for more: I mean 'stopped'—annihilated."

"My good woman, what are you doing? Are you going to run a restaurant? or a dental clinic?"

"I'm making my Christmas List," Agnes replied gloomily, "and I can tell you it's worse than a dance list, a laundry list, or a nautical list; it's ridiculous my making a list at all. I ought to be standing with a hat, and Toto with a tin cup round his neck, at the Cathedral door after Christmas service."

"Agnes, you are a giftomania," I said soberly. "You can't afford to give presents, why on earth do you try? You said last Christmas you'd never do it again."

"What I said last year, you can't hold against me this year, when it's nearly next year," Agnes said drearily. "I know, you're quite right. I was cold nearly all last winter—I gave away my knee caps, my new scarf, my new sweater, and I never got any warm things back. I got shortbread, books, a tea set and Chinese vase, but nothing that would bend. I saw Mrs. Price-Jones with that blue scarf of mine I gave her, and I shivered. 'If presents could speak as they go,' Agnes paraphrased feelingly.

"Well, let's get on with it. Who next? Do you give presents because you expect one back? Do you give them to people who like you, or who you like? Or do you just buy in a large way just what you like?"

"Of course that's the trouble. I hate to give them away, but if you buy things to match people you don't mind. Do you think I regretted that hot water plate for Mr. Hens, or the spencer for his daughter? I couldn't get them out of the house quick enough."

"Well, of course," I said cruelly, "all you give presents for is to get that nice tickle feeling down your spine when someone says 'Thank you'; real unselfishness would be to give, and not be thanked, and to give to people you just hate."

"There are several," Agnes said coldly.

"Both women?" I queried.

"Well, you never can really hate a man, any more than you can hate the Solar system, or a Marshall mattress. There's always a piece of tenderness about a man."

*

Three nights later Agnes, in what looked like a football outfit, with her sleeves rolled up, a large bottle of paste, acres of tissue paper, and yards of ribbon, like unhappy varicose veins looped in bunches, sat at a table. "Getting into the 'serum,' old dear?" I said, picking up her completed list, looking like a dog fight, with its erasures, corrections and sudden decisions.

"One dark girl with long nose, Beaton's ribbon counter," I read out. "Well, give her hankies; they'll go straight to her head."

"Two conductors on Carlton car with limps. Two conductors? Well that would be four limps—you're skipping—your limping Agnes."

"No, idiot, one conductor, one limp."

"That's easy; give him a yard measure, with two perfectly good feet."

"Four stupid girls in Post Office—how can they stand it. Why reward stupidity—you only encourage them."

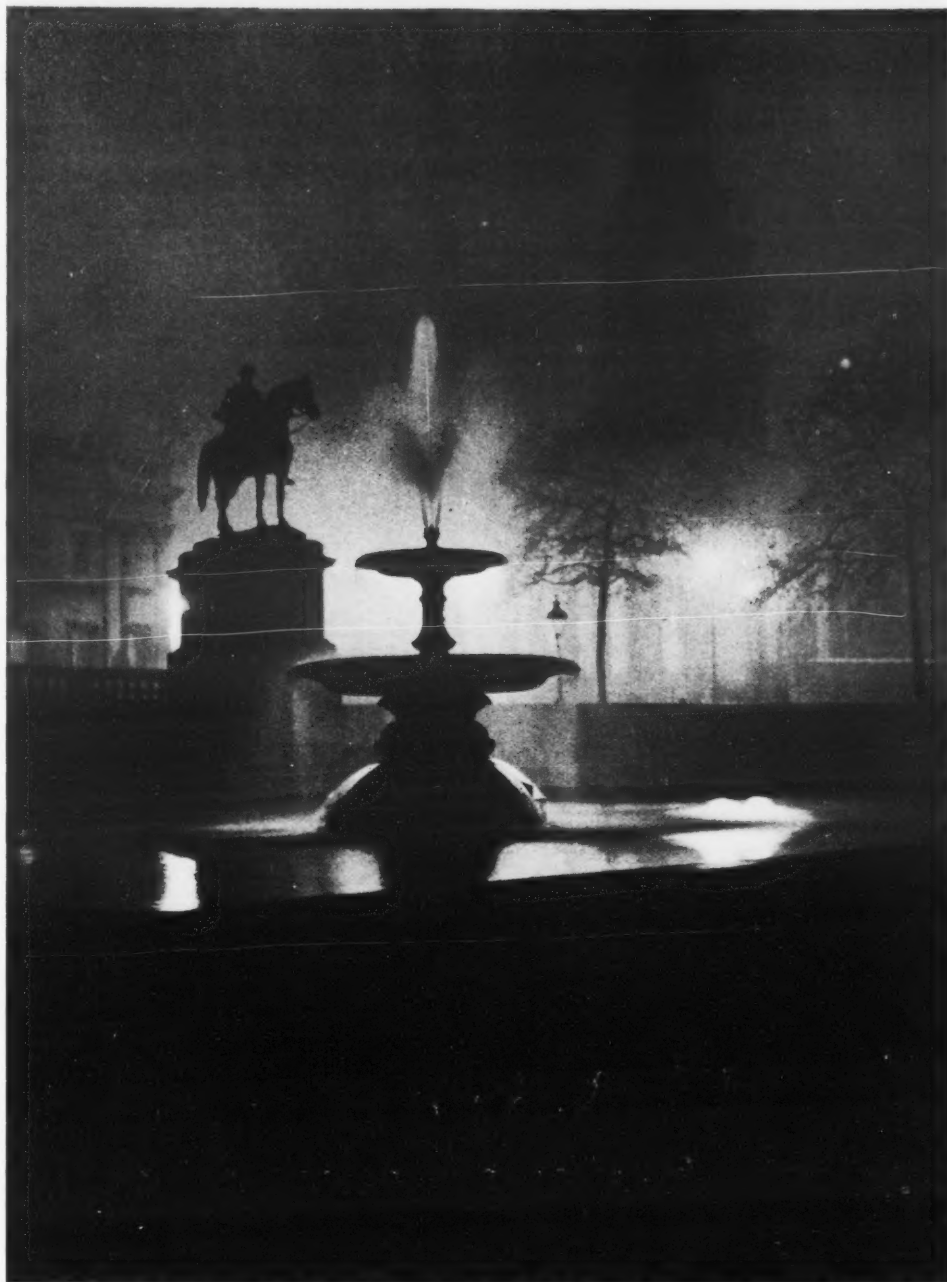
"You're not helping me a bit, Patricia: it's only a week to Christmas, and every day new people crop up like dandelions. It isn't 'four' stupid girls, only one—"

"I don't know what you'd give to stupid people, Agnes, but I'd get a great many of them."

"Oh! do sit down and help!" Agnes made a swat with the paste brush, at Toto, who was tearing open a little woolly lamb. "You little gourmande, stop it," shrieked Agnes. "I'll do the tying up, Patricia, and you can put on the bread sauce and gravy; just hand me that paper."

"Bread sauce! gravy! Agnes, how come?"

"You know, the 'etc.'—the labels, and stickers, and things. Of course being middle-aged at Christmas time, you



THE FOG AS AN ARTIST
A part of one of London's great squares seen through a recent fog.

get the worst of it—the young people just bubble and flit over everything inconsequently, and the old people get up on a shelf and have it there. If there's one period of my life I feel like a 'Clydesdale' it's at Christmas. No, Patricia, that box is for Nan Westley. Leave the price on dear. I had great trouble changing that "3" into a "5." Patricia, I do love the people one finds something 'queer' for, and labels 'just thought this looked like you.' Two women don't speak to me since last Christmas, and I've just realized why. Pass the scissors, please. Christmas just takes people by the nose and says, 'Blow, dear,' and they do—almost to their last cent; anyway Christmas isn't Christmas unless you're stripped to the pelt."

"You'll certainly be arrested for insufficient clothing, Agnes."

"Christmas seems to me like a musk, but the deeper you sink, the better you feel. One should see red at Christmas time, red holly berries, red ribbon—" Agnes absently tied one of Toto's legs into the ribbon she was furiously lashing round a tea pot.

"Pity you didn't see Toto," I said wistfully, amid piteous yelps. "You're not going to give that enamel cigarette case to Jane are you?"

"Why not? She's a friend of mine."

"Why, Agnes, you see her about once a year."

"Well, that's the reason."

"What reason?"

"That she's a friend, and I love the husband."

"He's so fat, Agnes."

"Yes, but covered with chintz he'd make a beautiful cosy corner. I just see him tucked in with buttons and bound with guimpe."

"This?" and I held up a pretty vanity case.

"Yes! Josephine, of course—poor Jo—so plain—face like a kitchen clock. Yes, and I'd often like to punch the clock," Agnes concluded venomously.

"Ha, Ha, old thing, mislaid that bit of 'peace on earth good will toward men' that was lying about a minute ago."

"You'll notice that it said 'men,' Patricia. Our reputation was established even in those days, and 'All God's Chilluns got stings!'"

A second's silence, while Agnes impatiently tried to

make Toto keep his paws on knots, while she tied the bows—

"Where's the parson's book, Patricia?"

I pointed—"There, underneath Susan's."

"Good grief! 'Lizzie on the Lido'—that's for your Uncle Arthur, and we were sending it to the parson! the widow! 'Paradise Regained'—that's his—that was a narrow squeak, old dear."

Agnes stifled a yawn, and pushed back her chair.

"Just once more, will do it, Pat—We've used all the ribbon—Toto has swallowed two 'Not to be opened till Christmases'—it's eleven o'clock, and 'So to bed'."

"Agnes, you look like a lion wots gluted with Christians."

"Gluted with Christmas, you mean," Agnes blew me a kiss over her breakfast tray.

"You weren't in at one o'clock last night? Did you go on anywhere," I began retrieving Agnes' garments littered about the room.

"Dear one, there was hardly anything left to go on with, of the original material I took out to dine at 8 o'clock. I had a gorgeous time, a perfect wow—a real unanxious meal. I hadn't to think, now, if I take any more turkey there won't be enough left for Thursday. I had all the plates I liked—you know how one scrims on plates when one has to laundry them afterwards—and I didn't have to sit in a certain way to cover up any seams or anything. Everyone screamed at the top of their voices all the time, even the Hang nails."

"Hang nails! What on earth?"

"Oh! the poor relations—there were several there you know."

"And afterwards a 'pinny party' I suppose. Charades and kissing games and—Agnes, where's your other diamond shoe buckle?"

"Do you know, Patricia, that was the most gorgeous Christmas I've ever had."

"Is it in your bead purse?"

"Did ums then, Did ums want a little Soda Mint?" Agnes was having a mouthful of dog.

"Agnes, where is your Diamond shoe buckle?"

"Don't ask me where anything is after a Christmas party, woman."

"All right, I'll ring up Mrs. Coalport and ask her if they've found it," and I made for the telephone.

"Oh I hate your Scotland Yard manner, Patricia. I'm your Mother, not a rag doll. It's my buckle. I can do what I like with it."

Agnes pushed away her breakfast tray and sat up determinedly.

"And did it want to know what its mover did with its little buckle?"

"No! I don't care in the least—but you needn't scream for my paste ones the next time you wear those slippers," and I put the denuded shoe into its satin bag.

I knew quite well something had happened, and that it would be fatal to show any curiosity, so we chatted lightly about Agnes presents, and my presents, and our presents, and how much people overeat at Christmas time, and we tossed the "Bird" merrily for a giddy half hour. I could see Agnes was getting restless; one always has the advantage of a person in bed—she pulled the eiderdown this way, and that, read and re-read her letters, slapped the unfortunate Toto sharply—and developed an artificial cough.

"That tiny buckle you're asking about, it's not real you know, not real diamonds, Patricia," she remarked casually.

"You know perfectly well they are diamonds, and if it's not at Mrs. Coalport's, or in the taxi, you'd better write out an advertisement for the Evening Paper," I said firmly.

The eiderdown gave a great heave, and Agnes, very pink in the face, turned her back on me, clutching Toto fiercely to her.

"Toto, darling, that's your sister, your nice kind sister, Patricia, talking to mother as if she were a jail bird—she's a greedy sister. She wants everything in the whole world, and I think I saw her eating some of your food yesterday—just stealing it, loveliest—she doesn't want little dogs to have any Christmas, or little boys or girls or anything," the crooning flowed on, but I pricked up my ears. "She's such a mean old sister she wouldn't let the little girl have a Christmas or her Father or Mother—such a mean old sister (and she's getting a spot on her chin)—so Mother said 'One, two, unbuckle my shoe, and—' Agnes turned round suddenly, "and if you want to know, I gave my buckle to a disreputable looking man."

"At the party, I suppose," I remarked caustically.

"Not at all; after dinner we went down to the Ward to do 'Santa Claus' at someone's suggestion, and a lot of people were packed in a little bare room. I held my breath to look thinner—it seemed dreadful to take so much fat among those half starved people—"

"Well, didn't Tom give them anything?"

"Yes, of course, some dollar bills and good advice, but oh, I don't know, it was so bloodless, so stilted, so, as we left—(of course I didn't have any money)—I pulled off the buckle and handed it to a man with a little girl in his arms sitting on an old Soap Box."

"Beautiful as an angel, I suppose?"

"Nothing of the sort, she looked like an unhappy rabbit."

"Most likely the man will be arrested if he tries to sell it. Why not send him the other one?—Pity to break the set—he might use them on his braces," I said sarcastically.

I was really quite angry with Agnes. I try to bring her up in a safe stereotyped way—and with numerous applications of commonsense reduce her unexpectedness, but it's no good, she will keep on behaving like a prima donna.

"He didn't wear braces, he had a belt pulled so tight (they do that when they're hungry) that it looked like a wrist watch, and I hope by now he needs a trunk strap—You're milking my Christmas, Patricia; it was quite perfect, and as long as you have the happiness of calling me Mother I will be subject to these sudden seizures. I'm glad I gave it away, tho' I've no money left, I've sent most of my presents to others, and I've two pounds of adipose I didn't have before the 25th, but I'm just as happy as a cutlet browning in bread crumbs and gravy—One thing, Patricia, I'm not going to give a single present next year—Draw the curtains, please, I'm going to take another nap."

Not for this only do I love thee, but
Because infinity upon thee broods,
And thou art full of whispers and of shadows,
Thou meanest what the sea has striven to say
So long, and yearned up the cliffs to tell:
Thou art what all the winds have uttered not,
What the still night suggesteth to the heart.
Thy voice is like to music heard e'er birth,
Some spirit lute touched on a spirit sea:
Thy face remembered is from other worlds,
It has been died for, though I know not when.
It has been sung of, though I know not where.
It has the strangeness of the luring West,
And of sad sea horizons; beside thee
I am aware of other times and lands,
Of birth far back, of lives in many stars,
Of beauty, lone, and like a candle clear
In this dark country of the world! Thou art
My woe, my early light, my music dying.

Stephen Phillips in *Marpossa*.

How To Be Happy Though Ugly Where Brains Beat Beauty

"NO—scarcely good-looking; but such an interesting personality. I find her most attractive"—so said a man to me the other day. He was speaking of a girl whom I once knew as the plainest little Miss Nobody. Now most men share his opinion of her.

Henna has given the faintest subtle glow to her dull dusty hair. Its straight, untidy coils have been shorn away and brilliant into the glossiest, neatest of Eton crops—revealing, incidentally, her one good feature, small and shell-like ears. Her heavy thick eyebrows no longer disconcert her. In fact, they have been darkened, and form one of the distinctive features of her face, overshadowing the uncompromising snubness of her nose. Cheeks, once colorless and uninteresting, are now dead

white, a foil to the almost brilliant orange of those erst so bloodless lips. There is the touch of genius, for that strange color lends a piquancy to their size and sideways twist.

The effect is queer, even amusing. That does not worry her, for it is undoubtedly attractive. In the daytime she always wears severe and mannish (not boyish) tailor-mades—"My figure's much too bad," she frankly exclaims, "for me to wear anything else. And look at the unfashionable length of my skirt! That's to hide my calves." And off she strides with a manly swing.

The frankness she carries everywhere, even into the ballroom, where she flatly refuses to wear anything but black stockings with her queer, Frenchified evening frock. "I don't mind dancing with you," she'll say to a man, "but your feet'll be awfully sorry for themselves." And the men queue up to sit out with her. "Here, carry my

affection for me" (this "affection" is a foot-long jade cigarette-holder), she says to her escort, "and come and tell me why you prefer talking to me to dancing with one of those lovely things with slim and silken ankles—so different to my own fat sausages!" and she positively shoves one of her thick ankles in front of the man's eyes.

Undoubtedly the men like it. It is all such a refreshing relief. As one said, speaking of another and very lovely girl, "That mouth may be meant for kissing; it certainly wasn't for talking." So he neglected the pretty simper for the daring, clever oddity. The latter, by the way, does not pose in the least. She has only developed one side, and that the most attractive, of her nature to the exclusion of other sides. The mannishness of her dress and gait only acts as a foil to her very real femininity; and she is now quite leisurely choosing which of her male retinue will make the best husband.

The secret of success is not to hide your weak points—they always eventually betray you—but to exploit them. If you are fat and podgy, make the most of it. The dumpling can be very attractive, provided she does not try to cream herself into a fashionably short and narrow frock. Longish full gowns and fresh countrified print frocks best beseech her. The girl who is as thin as a clothes horse can remember that prominent collar-bones and a long stringy neck look positively decorative when well set off by a frock square-cut at the neck and falling in straight folds from the hips—like a Kay Nielson design.

Above all, if you are not clever, have the sense to realize it. Be silent and maternal—Madonna-esque and stately if your face and figure run that way, homely and sympathetic otherwise.

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LONDON LETTER

WE ARE still talking of the extraordinary weather with which the country has been afflicted for the last fortnight. Now the great frost is over and, in London at least, the snow has been cleared away from the streets.

Still The Weather
though it lingers in the open spaces. But in the rural districts there is still snow, and as the result of the thaw the floods have been very bad. The papers are full of details of houses cut off by water, where a little while ago they were isolated by snow.

again received with much pleasure the message of loyal greetings from the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, and their 1,200 little guests who are being entertained at the Guildhall at the thirty-fifth annual dinner generously provided by their friends in Hamilton, Ontario. Their Majesties as patrons of the Society wish all present an enjoyable time and a very Happy New Year.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were there, with Sheriffs, and various Canadian friends attended, including the popular Agent General



FIRST PICTURES OF AFGHAN KING'S TOUR
The first pictures to reach this country of the opening stages of the tour of Amanullah Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, to India and Europe. They show the brilliant welcome accorded him on his arrival at Bombay after a sea voyage from Karachi. The photograph shows the impressive scene at the Gateway of India as King Amanullah of Afghanistan arrived at Bombay.

and of the hardships endured by the dwellers in those districts where floods are always possible. The snow pictures of people sliding and skating have disappeared from the prominent picture pages to give place to photographs of men in high rubber boots wading down a road on the way to catch a train to town, and of a railway line converted into a river through which the trains splash like a ship taking the water.

Even now the snow lies heavily in parts. The daily papers published a day or so ago a list of the roads which are still impassable, so that travellers might be saved disappointment and possible serious discomfort. A friend of mine had to come back from a country visit by car. There was no road at first when she wanted to start and later she was told that the people of the neighborhood had dug a tunnel through the snow. As it turned out it meant a one-way road and she found it blocked with big delivery vans which had been waiting for some days to reach the houses to which they were taking parcels. According to her it was alarming to see these big vans lurching from side to side along the slippery roads and threatening to crush the smaller cars. After long waits at various points she got safely back to London, thankful that there had been no accident.

A well-known music hall favorite was lost for two or three days. His car broke down and he took refuge in a country inn. The telephone wires were down and it was some time before anyone discovered where he was. However the actual fatalities have been few, considering the severity of the weather and the unaccustomed conditions.

ONCE more twelve hundred poor children of London have to thank the kind people of Hamilton, Ontario, for a great treat. The 35th annual festival which is arranged through the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, was held at the Guildhall just in time to see the Old Year comfortably out and a bit to spare.

A Hamilton Treat
The cheerfulness and the noise on these occasions are beyond all description. You can imagine twelve hundred children in that great historic hall, all talking at once and bursting into snatches of song when ordinary prose became too tame. Shouts, cheers and popular music hall songs prevent anyone feeling dull, and when you further consider that there is the promise of as much dinner, or supper, as anyone could eat, and an entertainment in view besides, you can understand the high spirits of the party.

Furthermore the London child is patriotic, though he may not be able to spell the word, and it added to the joyousness of the occasion that the King and Queen actually sent a message from Sandringham, where they have spent the holidays. They said: "The King and Queen have

for Ontario, Mr. William Noxon, who has lately returned from a long tour. Altogether a most successful and delightful party, and the twelve hundred are no doubt still talking of its glories.

ALTHOUGH Canada does not accept honors from His Majesty (and one always mourns a little to see the names of the other Dominions prominently displayed in the Honors lists) it is nice to find the names of Anglo-Canadians among those whom the King delighteth to honor. In the New Year list was the name of Dr. George W. Badgerow, who now becomes Sir George Badgerow. Sir George, who is a distinguished throat and ear specialist, is a Toronto man, and an old Upper Canada College boy. During the war he was, among other useful works, consulting surgeon in his own special line, to the Duchess of Connaught's Red Cross Hospital, at Cliveden, Buck, to the Ontario Military Hospital, at Orpington, the I. O. D. E. Hospital and the King's Canadian Hospital at Bushey. Sir George Badgerow has a host of friends among the Canadians in London; in fact to be a Canadian is a claim upon his kindness and interest. Lady Badgerow also is an agreeable hostess to many Canadians, whether living in London or visitors from the other side.

THE Zoo is so popular a place in all weathers that news connected with that Society finds eager readers. In fact several of the newspapers publish regularly notes about the animals and their doings to supply a demand. Just now the annual report of the Zoo is out, and shows that, despite the bad weather of the past year, more people visited the Zoo in 1927 than ever before. Even Wembley year was beaten by more than 100,000, so the Fellows must cheer themselves with the reflection that their "show" is not less popular than of old.

What interests me even more than the numbers is to hear how much the various animals eat. Offhand one would suppose that the lion had a fairly large appetite, and that the elephant needed a good deal of nourishment, but the officials declare that "Old Bill," the famous walrus, now no more, cost more to feed than three elephants. An elephant, in case you think of keeping one for a pet, costs £120 per annum, and the walrus cost £400, or about two thousand dollars per annum. The lion, on the contrary, is a cheap pet. His bill for meat comes to 1 6 or about 35c per day. More surprising than all is the fact that the penguins are expensive. Three penguins cost as much to feed as a pair of lions. How deceptive are appearances!

Mary Mackenzie Moore

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IN THESE days of much violent crime it is desirable that all citizens should keep a judicial attitude and should support, as far as possible, the officers of the law. Canadians are not given to hysteria concerning law-breakers and are seldom guilty of deifying the criminal. Some years ago, in Eastern Canada, a man who had been guilty of an extremely brutal crime became the object of kindly attentions from an elderly spinster in the community. This lady, not content with sending fruit and flowers to the offender, actually wrote several odes and sent them to the imprisoned citizen. This sentimental conduct aroused indignation in sober-minded members of the community who were going to protest, when they learned that the prisoner was really suffering from the poetry and wished that the lady would give up the writing of odes. His lawyer also protested that the poetry was a "quite unnecessary cruelty." This sheds new light on the perpetrators of sentimental poetry. Could they be used to punish extraordinary offenders and thus avoid hurting the feelings of those maudlin ladies who object to the infliction of the lash on our grossest criminals? Poetry as a penalty would be a novelty in a court of law and might prove a powerful deterrent.

There are some women who are mysteriously attracted to murderers of the baser sort. The story is told that a charitable lady entered a prison cell and began sympathizing with the inmate in extravagant terms. "My poor man," she asked, "are you sure there is nothing more I can do for you?"

"You're making a mistake, lady," said the surprised prisoner. "The man who killed his wife is in the next cell. I only stole some wood."

It is suitable and lovely that woman should be sympathetic; but it is highly desirable that she should remember the justice for which mercy is merely the tempering. Canada, in her jury system, carries out the British traditions; and the members of our judiciary are highly esteemed for their integrity. Hence it would be well for any grieving sister, however sympathetic, to pause before criticizing or endeavouring to interfere with the process of the law. Safety for the majority may sometimes mean severity to the minority—but, so far, we have been saved from lynch law and the horrors it entails.

THERE is a remark concerning our country which is somewhat trying to one who knows anything of Canadian history:—"there is so little romance in Canada, you know." Of course, we are, most of us, the grandchildren of pioneers who built log huts in the wilderness, fought wolves, built churches, schools and bridges, and left hard-earned money to unworthy descendants, who sit around

at afternoon teas and regret that there is no romance in the story of Canada. Then, where will you find it? If there be romance in a fight with the wilderness to make a habitation, or in hewing a tunnel through snow-capped mountains to build a trans-continental railway, then assuredly Canada has had her fill of romance. But we complain of the drabness and dullness of our history until a historian from New England takes a bit of it and makes it blaze like a jewel, or a novelist from Belleville tells us the story of "When Valmond Came to Pontiac." Then we open our eyes and wonder how Francis Parkman or Sir Gilbert Parker happened to discover such romantic incidents in the story of our country.

Some years ago, another woman (I think she came from Bobcaygeon) and I were sitting one summer afternoon on a rock which overlooked one of the fairest of the Kawartha lakes.

"Dear me," said the girl, (this was many years ago), "Isn't it a pity there is so little romance in Canada?"

From that very rock on which we were sitting, an Indian girl had thrown herself to death many years ago, in despair over the loss of her Indian lover. I don't know why it was—but Indian girls were always losing their lovers and then spending the summer evenings in waiting for them. The modern maiden calls her lover a "boy friend," and, if she loses him in war, goes and finds herself another sweetheart. But where lies the romance—with Ogemah and Minnehaha or with the gold-digging Gladys of to-day?

As I looked out over the topaz waters of the Kawartha lake, touched with gold in the August sunlight, I wondered at the blindness of the Canadian to the stirring deeds in his own story. Even in "Ivanhoe" or in "The Virginians" there are no braver deeds chronicled than those performed by the men and women who built their forest homes and brought up their families—who made the Canada in which we have the good luck to live to-day.

I THINK it was Oliver Wendell Holmes who gave as a definition of an afternoon tea—"giggle, gabble, gobble, git." Conditions seem to have improved since his day, for we find afternoon teas in high favour still with all classes of women. I have even seen professors assisting with the sandwiches and a well-known surgeon passing little cakes. An afternoon tea is a mild dissipation which I thoroughly enjoy. In the first place, you meet ever so many friends whom you haven't seen for months. Then everyone is wearing her prettiest gown, and you have an opportunity of seeing the latest styles. Then there is the comfort of a grate fire—for, of course, we don't have afternoon teas in the summer-time. Reflection on the advantages of an afternoon tea filled

my mind on a certain cold day, when a club sacred to the Muses looked at its best. There were beautiful pictures glowing on the walls, the one I liked best being a mass of roses which made a veritable patch of June-time. Then a woman with a voice which spoke of the tropics sang that colorful song, "My love is like a red, red rose." The words were written by a Scot, but they belong to the south—and so did the melody which made us forget that it was January and winter and carried us off to a world of tropical warmth and colour.

Is it no small matter to escape from a world which is cold and grey into one which is rose-hued and warm, where the magic notes of a violin and the rich voice of a singer make all the fairy tales come true. By all means, let us have the afternoon teas, and let those who do not like them go away to some dull corner and listen to a minor poet reading from his works.

"Don't praise five o'clock teas," said a sad-eyed lady. "They spoil one's dinner."

That is because you eat too much at a tea. Ignore the ice, abjure the sweets, coquette with the sandwiches. Drink half a cup of tea, eat a slice of bread, and go away from the afternoon tea, rejoicing in the remembrance of roses, candlelight, and a charming hostess.

THE State of Kansas is noted for its cyclones and its moral reformers. Probably the most widely-known Kansas citizen was Carrie Nation, the lady who set out to achieve prohibition by attacking bar-rooms with her hatchet and reducing the fixtures to a heap of kindling. The customers in the aforesaid bar-rooms fled in terror before Carrie's onslaughts, and the lady soon achieved international fame. It is rather curious that George Washington and Carrie Nation should both be associated with the activities of a hatchet.

Now the town of Emporia in Kansas has lifted itself into the limelight by a campaign in which the bachelors of the community figure conspicuously. It seems that Judge Riegle of the Probate Court caused to be published in a newspaper of Emporia a list of eligible bachelors whom the judge personally recommended. As a consequence the gentlemen on this list found themselves embarrassed by frequent and frantic telephone calls from spinsters and widows who were, like Barkis, entirely "willin'" and who desired to be told what cars the gentlemen drove and what insurance they carried. The ladies seem to have been very practical and to have been anxious about financial matters only. Colour of eyes and hair made no difference, and politics and religion were quite unworthy of consideration. Then the bachelors of Emporia became alarmed and formed a defensive club, with the slogan: "Millions for defence, but not one cent for matrimony."

Poor dear bachelors! The world may well be sorry for them, the object of so much undesired affection, so many imperative calls. There are one hundred terrified gentlemen in this protective alliance, and they are determined that no leap year proposals will be entertained for a moment. It would be interesting if some enterprising Canadian newspaper were to publish a list of eligible Canadian bachelors headed by those two solitary but undismayed statesmen, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Mr. R. B. Bennett. So far, there seems to have been no effort on the part of Canadian women to drive our eligible bachelors into the holy estate of matrimony. Is it possible that Canadian women are lacking in energy and enterprise—or are they content to let well enough alone?

IN ENGLAND, every summer, when those who can escape from London are away in Norway or Siberia, there falls on the journalistic world what is called the "silly season." Then it is that certain papers publish impassioned letters on whether curates should receive gifts from women parishioners and why widowers should not wear purple socks. The silly season seems to have come to this continent earlier than usual. Otherwise, how account for all the splutter in the newspapers over Miss Maude Royden? This lady is a clergyman of unusual gifts who has written several books and who has been invited to the United States to fill several pulpits engagements. I always wonder why she is not called Rev. Maude Royden. Still, I suppose "Rev." and "Maude" would hardly go together. Someway, you always imagine a Maude with too much rouge and lipstick, given to many movies.

It seems that Miss Royden occasionally smokes a cigarette—and, on hearing of this vicious practice on her part, several American congregations wished to cancel her engagements to preach. Miss Royden visited the United States and Canada several years ago and delighted the large audiences who heard her. Why such a busy lady should not indulge in a

cigarette, if she finds it agreeable, I fail to see. Personally I do not care for cigarettes, nor do I like a cup of tea. That is no reason for snatching those diversions from those who enjoy them—for I should object strongly to having my coffee prohibited. I do not know whether Miss Royden has a press agent. If such a person exists, he must be delighted with all this fuss about the smoking, as it is an excellent advertisement for Miss Royden. This lady, by the way, is not to be called an evangelist, for she is far removed from Aimee Semple McPherson and others of that ilk. Miss Royden is an educated and refined gentlewoman, to whom it is a pleasure to listen; and it is a pity that her private diversions should have been so widely exploited. As for the much-discussed cigarette, surely it is to be preferred to the chewing-gum, which is the most unbecoming habit practised by humankind.

Jean Graham

On Going Abroad

Dr. Johnson remarked how little foreign travel added to the facilities of conversation in those who have been abroad. In fact, the time we have spent there is both delightful and in one sense instructive; but it appears to be cut out of our substantial, downright existence, and never to join kindly on to it. We are not the same, but another, and perhaps more enviable individual, all the time we are out of our own country. We are lost to ourselves, as well as our friends. So the poet somewhat quaintly sings:—

Out of my country and myself I go.
Those who wish to forget painful thoughts do well to absent themselves awhile from the ties and objects that recall them; but we can be said only to fulfill our destiny in the place that gave us birth. I should on this account like well enough to spend the whole of my life in travelling abroad, if I could

anywhere borrow another life to spend afterwards at home.—William Hazlitt.

WINTER TOURIST TRAFFIC

Winter is with us and the annual exodus to Florida, the Gulf Coast, and to California, is under way. There is ample choice of routes available to the traveler and it is excellent business to take full advantage of the many diverse and optional features available on winter tourist tickets by the Canadian National. Let our nearest representative assist you in planning your trip and he will also be glad to advise you fully as to Canadian National through train services to Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, connecting at those cities with the services of United States Lines therefrom to the various winter resorts. Passengers for Florida travelling via Detroit, will find the afternoon train from Toronto, with a through parlor car to Detroit, a most convenient and comfortable connection. Apply to any Agent of the Canadian National Railways.

Marian was always so healthy and happy that one day we asked her

.. then we learned her "Thrice-a-Day" Secret



NEVER too tired to help us out, but always bright and happy. Marian was one of the most popular girls in our office. Popular socially too, for her healthy beauty and sunny disposition made her a general favorite.

One day one of the girls said: "You're always so full of energy, Marian. I don't know how you do it."

"Perfectly simple, my dear," she answered, smiling, "I just keep healthy."

"But how?"

"By eating Fleischmann's Yeast," replied Marian. It was true. Marian had found what hundreds of thousands have discovered about Fleischmann's Yeast. It is a simple corrective food, in every cake of which there is gentle but sure stimulation for the digestive processes.



"WHILE STAYING WITH SOME FRIENDS last winter, I began to feel quite run down and my face became very pimply. One of the family was eating Fleischmann's Yeast at the time and was greatly pleased with the results. So they advised me to eat it, which I did—regularly.

MARGARET BELL, Toronto, Ont.



"I WAS LEFT VERY WEAK and tired from overstudy and the after-effects of an operation. I never had sufficient strength to enjoy recreation of any kind. I had no fun at all.

"Then I began taking Fleischmann's Yeast, eating it regularly every day. It is now a year and a half since I started to eat it, and I am enjoying perfect health. I still eat Fleischmann's Yeast to give me pep."

FREDA ALLEN, Calgary, Alta.



"I used to come to my meals with the utmost repugnance. I tried all sorts of medicines, but my maladies were getting worse. Finally, I tried Fleischmann's Yeast, 3 cakes a day, on crackers with a little salt. After a month the effect was very noticeable. My stomach began to function normally. In three months' time I could eat anything. Meals that would have meant near suicide before are now as easily digested as a glass of water. And at last I have succeeded in conquering my constipation."

ALBERT AUGER, Winnipeg, Man.

The "Thrice-a-day" eating of Fleischmann's Yeast aids in purifying the intestinal tract, thus helping to keep the whole system clean and regular, warding off constipation and its many attendant ills. Dangerous cathartics gradually become unnecessary.

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day, one before each meal. Eat it plain, or (not dissolved in water, cold or hot (drink it dissolved), or take in any other way you prefer. Order 2 or 3 days' supply at a time from your grocer.

Write for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast for Health—Health Research Dept., 13-P, The Fleischmann Company, 208 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Canada.



Fleischmann's Yeast is made in Canada.

813

THRICE-A-DAY BRINGS HEALTH TO STAY

FEARMAN'S
Star Brand
BACON

The quality that has made Star Brand famous among Canadian women of three generations is its crisp, tempting delicacy. Try it. Ask your dealer for Star Brand Bacon.

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ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetide-acidester of Salicylic Acid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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one quality
of
**MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER**
and that's
the highest

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NO ALUM
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TORONTO, CAN.

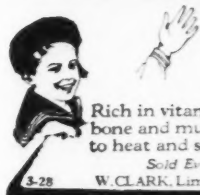


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Made from
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English Recipe
approved by
Doctors and
Dietists for
more than
50 YEARS



"Let the CLARK Kitchens help you!"
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Children

**CLARK'S
PORK and BEANS**



Rich in vitamins. Build
bone and muscle—Ready
to heat and serve.
Sold Everywhere
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BAKING-DAY



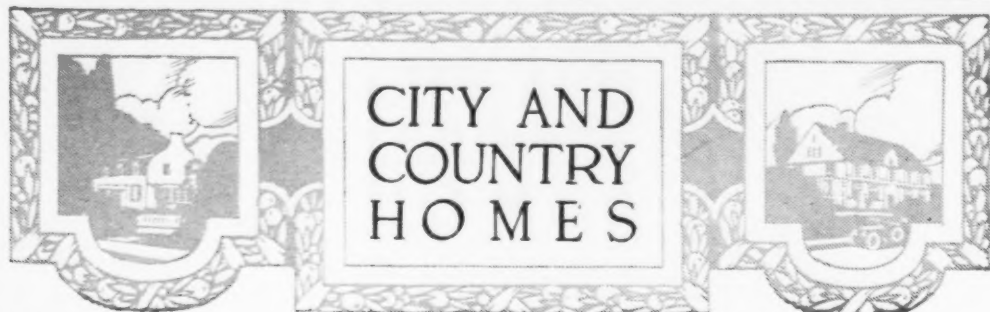
Have the kettle
boiling for a deli-
cious cup of "Camp"
to refresh you after
the heat of the day.
No trouble to make.

**"CAMP"
COFFEE**

Picture Hanging Simplified
For small pictures and little change
in color
Moore Push-Pins
Hanging pictures and posters on
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
15c per pair. Everywhere
Send for sample. New England
Corp. Inc.
Moore Push-Pin Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

A SNAPPY AD.

A friend said "You should write
a snappy ad on Quebec—The Cha-
teau." He had been there and came
back too full for words. He raved
about the gay lights and bright
crowds, the dogs and dancing, the
dinners, The Frontenac, but he said
"Don't forget the Snow, the Sleighs,
The Slides, the Skiing, the Snow-
shoeing, the Sunshine, the Skating
—oh! what a glorious resort is Que-
bec in Winter."
Just the place to spend a most
wonderful week-end.
Consult any Canadian Pacific
agent for fares, reservations or other
information.



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Bungalow of Modern Design

By Frank P. Martin, Architect
THE bungalow, a comparatively
recent home building develop-
ment, seems the best medium for the
expression of the modern home-
maker's ideal. To attempt to follow
in bungalow design any precedent
originated for two storey houses often
results in an incongruous appearance
which insistently makes one think
"imitation." What is wanted in bun-
galow building is good honest design

the Prince will live simply in his
own comparatively small suites in a
corner of the great house that was
once Queen Alexandra's. His bedroom
has been decorated (largely under the
personal direction of his royal
mother) in plain cream and white
standing at two of the windows, he
will look towards the setting sun
over the quaint, irregular old roofs
and twisted Jacobean chimneys of St.
James's Palace. Two more windows
face down on to the green lawns of
the garden and beyond to the Mall,
the finest thoroughfare in London,
haunted by King Edward. When you
enter it you think that it, too, is
lined with books. But so up and try
to take one out, and instead the whole
shelf will swing outwards revealing a
cupboard behind. All the books are
realistic dummies, and here are the
titles of some of them—"Boyle on
Steam," "Lady Godiva on the Horse,"
"Nine Tales by a Cat," and so on.
Even the door is thus disguised,
though there are two book dummies
in the middle to give you a clue—
"The Passage Out" is their title. This
room was King Edward's joke, and



A BUNGALOW OF MODERN DESIGN

and construction, and in this example
at least these requirements have been
met.

Interesting features of the exterior
are the extension of the roof to form
a hood over the front entrance, the
use of window sash bars to make sun-
lights in the upper sash and nine in
the lower, and the judicious placing
of diamond shaped wood medallions
to relieve the possible monotony of
unbroken expanses of stucco wall.

A good impression would be re-
ceived right at the vestibule which
is larger than the average and which
with its tiled walls and ceiling, an-
tique electric fixtures, and a well

and St. James's Park. His dressing-
room adjoins, and in the same suite
is the intimate little dining-room
which he will use for private parties.

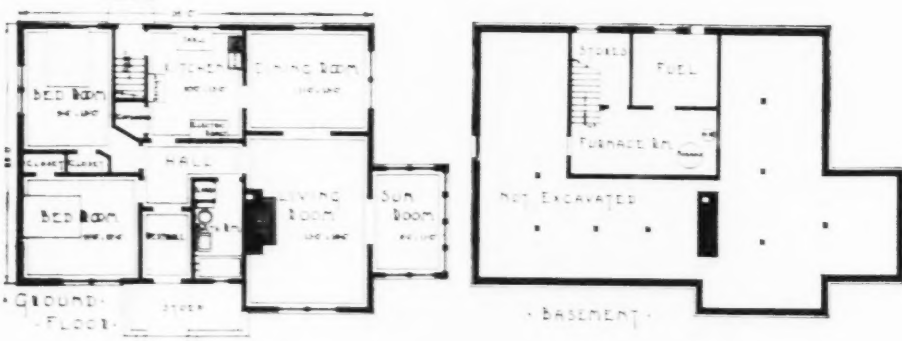
Nearby, too, is another dining
room, a big one for the formal lunch
and dinner parties which he must
give, and in another part of the
house is a third for his staff.

One room, lined above with book-
cases and paneled below in dark
walnut, looks what it is—his business
room, and it faces on to the sombre
walls of the old Palace. But even so
prospective a room as this has its secrets
and an air of romance. The dark,
solid and business-like paneling

he himself chose the titles of the
"books."

In a corner of the garden, hidden
by a shrubbery, is a touching little
reminder of Queen Alexandra—a half
circle of nine little tombstones. They
mark the graves of her pet dogs.
Here, too, is buried Caesar, King
Edward's dog, who outlived his
master. I remember the sad sight of
him walking in the funeral process-
ion behind the King's famous horse.

Though much of the house has been
modernized, including the coach
house, which are now a garage
complete with petrol pump, many of
the famous rooms have been left



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE BUNGALOW

chosen picture or two would make
something out of what in most homes
is merely the space between the doors.

Travellers returning from abroad
have invariably been struck with
the lack of color in our buildings.
The present trend towards the use of
coated materials, however, indicates
that Canadian eyes will not long re-
main soot stained, certainly those of
the dwellers in this house will not,
for the interior walls and ceilings are
tinted throughout.

Imagine the furnishing opportuni-
ties of the living room with this
color treatment, antique electric fix-
tures, a big fireplace, and doors to
the sunroom and dining room.

The kitchen cannot fail to appeal to
any housewife. It contains an elec-
tric range, sink, refrigerator, and a
large cupboard, and is conveniently
related to the remainder of the house.

One of the greatest advances in
modern house building is the increas-
ing importance given to the bathroom.
Here, this is well exemplified, it being
tiled, and equipped with a built-in
bath and a pedestal basin. Near the
hall door is a linen closet.

Constructed with concrete founda-
tions, insulated walls of white cement
stucco, and a variegated shingle roof,
this home costs approximately \$7,
000.

A House of Royal Memories

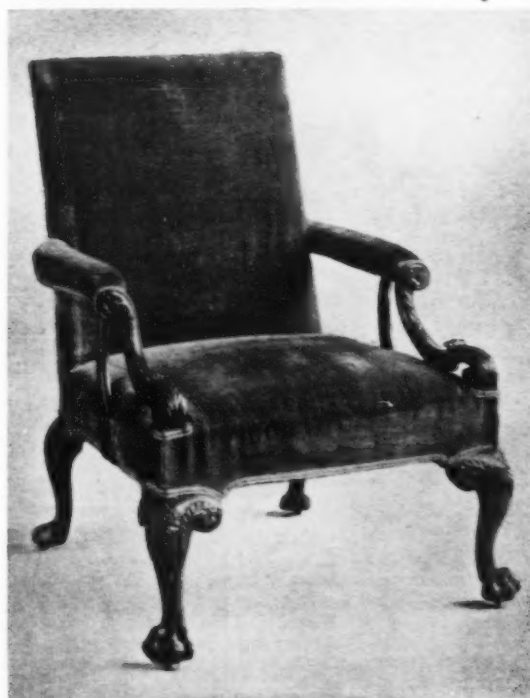
The Prince's New Home
ALMOST immediately now the
Prince of Wales will move to his
new home in Marlborough House.
It is a home within a home, for

conceals secret cupboards, within
which the Prince will keep his
private papers. A note of modern
science is struck by the windows,
which are glazed with vitreous glass. This
is the new glass which admits the
invigorating ultra-violet rays of the
sunlight.

One room, a smoking-room, is

untouched. It was the Prince's own
wish that Queen Alexandra's boudoir
should remain as it was in her life-
time, while the state-rooms hold the
furniture, the historic piano, and the
famous Wren paneling.

Who can tell why a woman says
anything?—Mr. Justice Swift.



MAHOGANY ARMCHAIR (ONE OF A PAIR), CIRCA 1745.

It is Real Economy to buy—

**Chase & Sanborn's
HIGH GRADE TEAS**

One pound of our tea brews over 250 cups,
because all the flavour of the growing leaf
is sealed in the air-
tight packages.



Sold only in quarter,
half and one pound
packages.



The
**Energy-Producing
Power of
BOVRIL**



In Experiments with BOVRIL on Human
Beings, reported to the British Medical Association,
an amount of BOVRIL proportionate to the small dark
section of this circle has been proved to produce an
increase in muscle and energy corresponding to the
large light section, showing the Energy-Producing
Power of BOVRIL to be

**10 to 20 times the
amount taken!**

"it must be BOVRIL."



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label in clothes, guarantees pure woollen fabric that will give
sound service—should it shrink or fade, on land or sea, a length
of similar grade cloth will be given as free replacement.

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WOOLLEN FABRICS
Made in the West of England since 1680

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with all the comforts and
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Whether your stay is
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lounge, the delightful restaurant
facilities and the atmosphere of
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accomplished in the art of general living
— who know at what hotels to stop—
they register at the Belmont Manor and
Club, Bermuda.

Your home club atmosphere,
surrounded by 18 beautiful
holes of golf—Nicol Thompson
professional—swimlady—
and three men's tourna-
ments, January to April
—new day tennis courts.
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write

Allan G. Thompson,
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Announcements
BIRTHS • ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES • DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
of the sender

MARRIAGES
PRINCE (KENNESSETT) A quiet wed-
ding was celebrated on January 17th, in
the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Jones
avenue, when Paul Prince, son of Maurice
H. Prince, Bathurst, Quebec, was united
in marriage to Leona, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. M. Hennessey, Jennings, Nova
Scotia. The bride is Bathurst, where
they will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Prince
will visit the principal Canadian cities
and Chicago.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters
of the Empire in Toronto are enter-
taining at a reception at Casa Loma on
Thursday afternoon of this week, Janu-
ary 19, from four to six o'clock, in
honour of the Secretary of State for the
Dominions, Rt. Hon. L. C. S. M. Amery,
and Mrs. Amery, who are in Canada
on a world tour of the British
Dominions.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Miles of
Winchester Street, Toronto, who are
sailing shortly for abroad, were at
home on Sunday afternoon to a large
number of their friends. Mrs. Miles
was attractively gowned in a French
creation of peach colored georgette
with silver and black and was assisted
by Mrs. Augusta Holte, who wore deep
blue and a smart black velvet hat.
Presiding at the tea table, which was
done with a large silver bowl filled
with roses, daffodils and iris, and green
and white candles on a lace cloth, were
Mrs. Edmund Bisset and Mrs. Pipon.
A delightful feature of the afternoon
was the singing of Mrs. George Telfer,
who was accompanied by Mrs. Gibson.
Those present included: Major-General
and Mrs. Victor Williams, Mrs. Geo.
Gray Boyd, Miss Kendersey, Mr. and
Mrs. William Mulek, Colonel and Mrs.
Reginald Pellatt, Mrs. Gwyn Francis,
Mr. Harris Hess, Colonel and Mrs.
Condon Armour, Mr. and Mrs. John
Lido, Mrs. Stikeman, Mr. and Mrs. D.
L. McCarthy, Mr. Alfred Beaudry,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Berk, Mr. and
Mrs. Strachan Ince, Colonel and Mrs.
Norman Perry, Miss Doris Jack, Mrs.
Hamilton Burns, Mrs. Melfort Boulton,
Miss Naomi Boulton, Mrs. Alice Eaton,
Mr. and Mrs. John Ince, Mrs. Frank
Mackelton, Miss Lily Mann, Mr. and
Mrs. Norman Hasted, Mrs. John D.
Hay, Mrs. Dobson MacLaren, Mr. J.
B. MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. M.
Vale, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Towers, Mrs.
W. J. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Percy
Arnold, Major and Mrs. Percy Arnold,
Mr. Harris Hess, Mr. W. Christie, Miss
Winifred Hoskin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J.
Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rae,
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Walker, Mr. and
Mrs. James George, Colonel and Mrs.
L. Sinclair.

Sir James Atkins, K.C., M.A., LL.D.,
former Lieutenant-Governor of Mani-
toba and his three sisters, Mrs. J. E.
Graham, Mrs. J. W. L. Forster and Miss
Atkins, left on Wednesday for Ber-
muda. Lady Atkins, who is at present
in Kenya Colony, East Africa, visiting
her daughter, Mrs. R. O. Ney, and
Major Ney, will join them in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Zimmerman, of
Hamilton, Ontario, will leave in Feb-
ruary for a tour of the West Indies.



More than two thousand persons
attended the first reception for the
season of Mrs. W. D. Ross at Govern-
ment House, Rosedale, Toronto, on
Thursday afternoon of last week. The
halls and rooms at Government House
were most attractively done with
Spring flowers, calla lilies, lovely
azaleas, palms and ferns. The Lieuten-
ant-Governor received with Mrs. Ross,
the latter handsomely gowned in steel
embroidered grey georgette, and wear-
ing a bandeau of cut steel, silver
slippers, and pearls for ornament. Her
bouquet was of Columbia roses. Miss
Isobel Ross wore a smart French toi-
lette of black and white. Colonel
Fraser attended the Lieutenant-Govern-
or and Captain Eric Haddenby, with

Oden Jones, Mrs. Arthur Qua, Mrs.
Adam Ballantyne, Mrs. Crofton Kelly,
Mrs. A. J. Phillips, Miss Ruth Buch-
anan, Mrs. Hugh Langton, Mrs. H. P.
D. Woodcock, Mrs. George Kingsford,
Mrs. Geoffrey Beatty, Mrs. Henry
Peters, Miss Doris Jack, Mrs. C. Walsh,
Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Mrs. Denton
Massey, Mrs. G. Gillies, Edmonton;
Mrs. W. Dobie, Mrs. Vander Smitten,
Mrs. C. W. Irwin, Mrs. Thomas Craw-
ford, Mrs. Leonard Wookey, Mrs. F. H.
Barlow, Mrs. Donald Hamilton, Mrs.
E. H. Byckman, Miss Winifred
Thomson, Mrs. Norman Hasted, Mrs.
R. M. Moncur, Mrs. H. E. Mason,
Markham, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Miss Mar-
jorie Fitzgibbon, Mrs. W. E. Raney,
Miss Cynthia Allen, Mrs. John Hallam,

Master Ronald J. Daly, Master Arthur
Doherty, Master Jack Eaton, Miss
Margaret Eaton, Miss Norah Eaton,
Master David R. Ely, Master J. W.
Graham, Master Geo. Heintzman, Miss
Bunnie Higgins, Master Paul Higgins,
Master Frank Higgins, Miss Edith
Hunt, Master Reginald Hunt, Master
Donald F. Hunter, Miss Frances Irving,
Master R. B. Jackson, Master Howard
Johnston, Miss Joyce Livingstone, Miss
Elizabeth Lumbers, Master J. A. Med-
ford, Master John F. Moffett, Master
Alfred D. Moore, Master Roderick
MacAlpine, Miss J. McAvity, Miss M.
McConnell, Miss Helen McGregor,
Master Billy Northgrave, Master A. A.
Macdonald, Miss Dorothy Plaxton, Miss
Betty Plaxton, Miss Mary O'Connor,
Miss Barbara Osler, Master Robert
Patterson, Master Roderick Phelan,
Miss Edith Plaxton, Miss P. Rawlin-
son, Miss Pauline Ritchie, Miss D.
Ritchie, Miss K. Ritchie, Master Guy
Rogers, Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Susan
Ross, Master Robt. S. Ruddy, Miss
Audrey Sampson, Miss Isabel P.
Saunders, Master Gordon Taylor, Miss
Joyce Tedman, Miss Ruth Tilley, Miss
Dorothy Towers, Master Alan Tudhope,
Miss Mary Tudhope, Master Donald S.
Tupper, Miss Ruth Vaughtan, Master
Kenneth Waters, Miss Patricia Watson,
Miss Elizabeth M. Watson, Miss Har-
bara M. Wilson, Miss Arna McCarthy,
Peter Boulton, Nora Gordon, Ethel
Auer, Jas. T. Agar, Ruth Hayes,
Horace Hunter, Jr., A. A. Macdonald,
Jr., Dorothy Plaxton, Betty Plaxton,
Hubb MacKenzie, Clifford Sifton, Jr.,
Billy Kirkpatrick, Jack O'Connor and
Peggy O'Gorman.

Hon. George S. Henry, of Toronto,
and Mr. George W. Bechstone, of
Brambridge, are at the Belmont Manor,
Bermuda.

Miss Diana Kingsmill and Mr.
Graham Kingsmill, who have been
visiting in Toronto and Hamilton,
returned to Ottawa last week-end.

Mrs. F. N. Southam, of Montreal,
has been visiting her daughter, Mrs.
F. I. Ker, at Staplehurst, Dundas.

Mrs. Dalton, of Kingston, who has
been the guest of her daughter, Mrs.
R. F. Segsworth, in Toronto, is return-
ing home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, of
St. George Street, Toronto, Miss Persis
Seagram and Mrs. George Mitchell left
on Saturday of last week to sail for
Italy. They will be abroad till Easter.

Miss Marie Foy, of Toronto, was
hostess at a delightful bridge on
Thursday night of last week for Mr.
and Mrs. Arthur D. Miles.

Lady Flaville, of Holwood, Queen's
Park, Toronto, entertained at luncheon
at her residence on Friday of last week
in honor of Mrs. William D. Ross, wife
of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,
and received her guests in a smart
black gown of georgette and crepe,
with diamonds for ornament. Mrs.
Ross was in a black gown with pic-
turesque metallic tunic with long
sleeves. Tall pink candles in silver
holders, pink roses, fragrant freesia
and hyacinths were the attractive
table decorations. A corsage of yellow
orchids was presented to Mrs. Ross by
Lady Flaville, and another of violets
to Mrs. Howard Ferguson, who was in
ashes of roses velvet. Other guests
included: Lady White, Lady Falconer,
Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. J. B. Mac-
Laren, Mrs. George Dickson, Lady
Kemp, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. W. L.
Grant, Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mrs.
Wallace Barrett, Mrs. Frank McEach-
ern, Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mrs. N. W.
Rowell, Mrs. W. N. Tilley.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs.
William D. Ross are entertaining at
dinner for the Rt. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel
Amery and Mrs. Amery on Saturday
night, January 21.



MISS KATHARINE KILVERT
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert, of Winnipeg, is one of this season's
debutantes. She had her formal coming out at a tea given by her mother
early in October.

Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, sister of Mrs. Ross,
assisted in entertaining the guests.
Mrs. Starr was in black georgette over
green and wore a toque of mignonette
green. Other assistants were: Mrs.
Donald Ross, the Misses Fraser, Miss
Amee Gundy, Miss Prudence Holbrook,
Mrs. R. C. Donald, Mrs. Ralph Kerr,
Miss Virginia Gundy, the Misses Tow-
ers, Mrs. J. Hollis, Mrs. John Jennings,
Mrs. Deeks. The callers included: Mrs.
Charles Sheldon, Ladylaw, Miss Eliza-
beth Laithlaw, Mrs. Victor Williams,
Mrs. F. W. Headach, Winnipeg; Mr.
and Mrs. Barram Johnson, Mrs. Alex-
ander, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. H.
C. Strange, Miss Ruth Strange, Mr.
and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Miss Mortimer
Clark, Mrs. W. B. MacLaren, Mrs. J. J.
Ashworth, Miss Lucy Ashworth, Miss
Elizabeth Ashworth, Lady Pellatt, Mrs.
Isobel Gower, Mrs. Richard Har-
court, Mrs. Ella Harcourt, Mrs. Mark
Irish, Mrs. Alexander Macpherson,
Miss Jean Macpherson, Mrs. Oliver
Macklen, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mrs.
Gossage, Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Dr. and
Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. A. E. Good-
erham, Miss Evelyn Johnston, Mrs. R.
Y. Eaton, Mrs. James Ince, Mrs. Gwyn
Francis, Lady Aird, Mrs. Frank Hod-
gins, Mrs. Staunton Wishart, Mr. and
Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. Herbert
Macklen, Mrs. John Firstbrook, Lady
Falconer, Mrs. J. B. O'Brien, Mrs. Tho-
mas MacMurrich, Mrs. H. D. Warren,
Mrs. Howard Maynard, Mrs. Parkin
Murray, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Mrs.
F. H. Deacon, Mrs. Herbert Jarvis,
Mrs. Sigmond Samuel, Miss Florence
Samuel, Mrs. Fairfax Clarke, Mrs.
Frank Mackelton, Mrs. Charles
Swaley, Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. C. H.
Mitchell, Mrs. W. Weller, Miss Lucy
MacLaren Howard, Miss Michie, Miss
Charlotte, Mrs. John Macdonald, Miss
James Broughall, Miss Betty Broughall,
Miss C. H. Kesson, Mrs. Arthur King,
Mrs. J. W. S. McCulloch, Mrs. Stik-
eman, Mrs. Cecil Lee, Mrs. Van
Nostrand, Mrs. Arthur F. White, Mrs.
D'Eyncourt Strickland, Miss Belle
Milne, Miss Kitty Morden, Mrs. E. Y.
Eaton, Mrs. A. M. Huotie, Mrs.
George T. Marks, Mrs. Duncan Mac-
Laren, Mrs. Roger Clarkson, Mrs. C.
S. McInnes, Miss Eileen Clarkson, Mrs.
Amy Strathairn, Mrs. Douglas Hobart,
Mrs. Gordon Hoskin, Mrs. Gordon
Finch, Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, Lady
Williamson, Mrs. George Carveth, Mrs.
Austin Campbell, Mrs. J. A. Ross, Mrs.
Lorn Somerville, Miss Lorna Som-
erville, Mrs. Frank Boer, Miss Agnes
Dunlop, Miss Jean Graham, Mrs. W.
Maddleton, Miss Margaret Middleton,
Mrs. Arthur Gresset, Mrs. D. Farmer,
Miss Lorna Farmer, Mrs. Alfred Cam-
eron, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. E. A. Cox,
Mrs. S. T. Sheppard, Mrs. D. M. Rob-
ertson, Colonel and Mrs. McQueen, the
Misses Katharine and Alice Haggarty,
Miss Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. John Garvin,
Dr. Augusta Stowe-Griffin, Mrs. R. H.
Merry, Miss Marion Merry, Mrs. D. T.
Symons, Miss Isobel Symons, Mrs. W.
L. Grant, Miss Ficker, Mrs. R. Bates,
Miss Betty Olmstead, Mrs. Howard E.
Smart, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mrs.
Philip Drayton, Miss Muriel Parsons,
Mrs. Walter Barr, Mrs. R. A. Stapells,
Miss Stapells, Mrs. W. Ritchie, Mrs.

Mrs. Roy Jones, Mrs. Frank McEach-
ern, Mrs. James Spence, Mrs. Earl
Birks, Miss Effie Michie, Mrs. W.
Mackay Lumsden, Mrs. Arthur Allan,
Miss Evelyn Hull, Mrs. F. Fox, Mrs.
Sterling Dean, Miss Mildred Grayson,
Mrs. Arthur Holmes, Mrs. H. Kent,
Mrs. W. Finlayson, Miss K. Ponton,
Mrs. T. M. McIntyre, Mrs. Reginald
Lockhart, Jr., Mrs. R. Gough, the
Misses Gough.

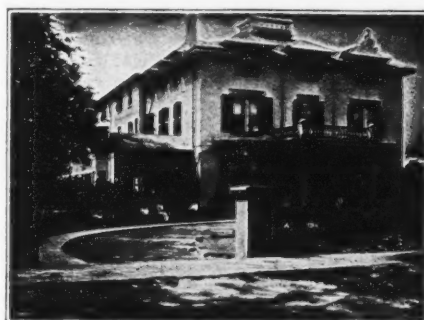
Mr. George Beaudry, M.P.H.,
entertained on Thursday night of last
week at Chatham, at a very enjoyable
lance dance for the members of
the Junior Hunt and received his
guests in hunting pink. Mrs. H. J.
Fisk, who assisted her brother, was
charming in a deep red Portia costume.
The guests included: Mr. and Mrs. D.
L. McCarthy, Colonel and Mrs. Reg-
inald Pellatt, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance
Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Kerrie-
craun, Mr. Percy Parker, Mr. and Mrs.
Ponton, Mr. Gordon Perry,
Miss Frances Beaudry, Master Knox
Beardmore, Miss Marion Babcock, Miss
Loris Hatchelor, Master Edward W.
Fayly, Miss Betty Blackwell, Miss
Elizabeth Brinke, Miss Viola Carless,
Master Joseph H. Carroll, Miss Barbara
Cartwright, Miss Dorothy Clark, Miss
Mary Clark, Master J. Elliott Cottville,



MISS LOIS McLAREN
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. McLaren, Dromore Avenue, Winnipeg,
is one of this season's debutantes.

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With the mysterious charm of the East, the exquisite
flavour of "SALADA" Tea, Orange Pekoe Blend,
creeps into the affections and completely delights the
senses and the palate. Its rare excellence brings daily
pleasure to millions. And this wonderful tea, "SAL-
ADA" Orange Pekoe Blend, may be purchased now
at nearly every good store for 43c. per half-pound.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON MUSICAL
During the Tea Hour on the Parlor Floor, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
Mr. Irving Levine, Miss Jean Hesson,
Baritone Soprano
Main Dining Room, 6.30 to 8 p.m.
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the Sunday evening Eng-
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ashore . . . a thoroughly cosmopolitan
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and Europe.

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| BERENGARIA Feb. 10 Mar. 2 April 4 | AQUATANIA Jan. 27 Mar. 21 April 18 | MAURETANIA April 11 (also Plymouth) |

| To London and Glasgow | To Calcutta |
|--|-------------------------------|
| CAMERONIA Feb. 4 Mar. 2 (April 7) | CALIFORNIA March 31 |

*To Egypt and the Mediterranean Feb. 21.
(Sails from Boston next day.)

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LINES**

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Mr. and Mrs. George Butterfield re-
cently entertained at a delightfully
arranged supper party at their home in
Madison Avenue, Toronto, in honor of
Miss Lillian Snowball, of Chatham,
New Brunswick. The polished table
was done in Points de Venise lace, a
silver basket full of American Beauty
roses, and silver candles with rose
candles. Among the guests were: Mrs.
Ernest Wright, Miss Snowball, Hon. D.

B. and Mrs. Lucas, General Gunn, Mrs.
Hamilton Jarvis, Miss Laura Brodigan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weston, Mr. Harper
and Mr. Harry MacMillan.

Miss Snowball has left to spend the
winter in California.

Mrs. William D. Ross is entertaining
for Mrs. Amery at a women's dinner
on Thursday night of this week,
January 19.



Sincerity

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TORONTO.

On Saturday, February 4, Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick of Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, leave on the Mediterranean cruise.

Mrs. Frank Hodsins of Toronto entertained at a small luncheon on Thursday of this week in honor of Mrs. L. C. S. Amery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh of Toronto leave on the 26th for the West Indies and will sojourn at Nassau.



The Rt. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel L. C. M. S. Amery and Mrs. Amery arrived in Toronto on Thursday of this week, January 19, and are the guests of the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross till the 21st.

Mrs. Stewart Houston, Miss Houston, of Toronto, have left for Egypt, and will go to London, England, in May.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. McMullin, in Vancouver, B.C.

Canada's Olympic figure skaters, who left for Switzerland early this week, presented their program at the Toronto

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross entertained very delightfully at tea at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, for the members of the "Charley's Aunt" company. His Honor and Mrs. Ross, with Colonel Fraser in attendance, received in the grey drawing-room, Mrs. Ross wearing a smart frock of black Chantilly lace over georgette, with folded girdle of pink and blue under the lace, and a bandeau of black velvet. Miss Isabel Ross was in a becoming French frock of black satin with drapery at the side. Miss F. N. G. Starr, who assisted in entertaining the guests, was in a powder blue French embroidered gown with squirrel, and small blue velvet



MISS HELEN RUSSELL
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Russell, of Winnipeg, and granddaughter of Judge D. A. MacDonald, the recently appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba.

—Photo by Gaven-Gentzel.

Skating Club on Saturday afternoon. There were singles by Miss Constance Wilson and Miss Cecil Eustace Smith; a pair by Miss Maud Eustace Smith and Mr. Jack Eastwood, and a four by the Misses Cecil and Maud Eustace Smith, Mr. Jack Eastwood and Mr. Montgomery S. Wilson.

Mrs. I. J. Darby and children, of Shackleton, Sask., arrived in Montreal recently to spend some time with her mother, Mrs. B. Dixon.

Mr. William W. Angus, of Edgar Avenue, Toronto, sailed recently for Europe to spend three months.

Mrs. J. H. Morin, of Sudbury, is spending the remainder of the winter at Palm Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Pemberton Page, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon of last week at her apartment in the Clarendon, in honor of Miss Ruth Martin, of Hamilton, whose marriage takes place this month.

The marriage of Miss Yolande Croft, daughter of Mrs. William Croft, of Glen Road, Toronto, to Mr. John M. Aiken will take place in St. Paul's Church, Bloor Street, on Saturday afternoon, February 11.

Mr. Hamilton Stuart, of Oakville, and his sister, will occupy Mrs. Stewart Houston's house in Toronto during Mrs. Houston's and Miss Stewart's sojourn abroad.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Brantford, has been the guest in Toronto of Mrs. J. A. Gibbons, who entertained at a small tea on Friday afternoon of last week.

Miss Betty Sanford Smith, of Toronto, recently sailed in the S.S. Lapland for England. Miss Smith will spend the remainder of the winter in the South of France.

Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, of Toronto, entertained at a supper party on Friday night of last week.

Miss Amy Magrath of Toronto entertained at dinner on Friday night of this week, prior to Professor and Mrs. J. C. McLennan's dance at Casa Loma.

The president, officers and members of the executive committee of the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto entertained at a delightful reception in honor of the Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Amery and Mrs. Amery, at Casa Loma, on Friday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Arthur Mayhew has returned to Calgary after a visit to Toronto where she was the guest of Mrs. E. C. Clark.

The engagement has been announced of Margaret Frances (Peggy), daughter of Lt.-Colonel J. F. H. Usher, to Mr. George W. F. Chapman, son of the late Rev. Arthur W. Chapman, and Mrs. Chapman, of Toronto.

Miss Isabel Symons is again in Toronto from Montreal.

Mrs. C. W. Rowley, of Toronto, entertained at a luncheon and bridge on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of Mrs. Crawford Gordon, of Ottawa.

All Eyes Are on Dancing Feet

The evening shoes sketched are a perfect complement to the gayest of dancing frocks—each represents some fashionable phase of the evening mode.

A. Suede Shoes Are in the Vanguard
The perfectly plain suede Pump that slips on, fitting the foot as smoothly as a glove fits the hand, is ultra-chic these days. This Biltmore model in black or brown suede has beautifully graceful lines and effective pipings of patent leather. Gracefully poised on a high French heel. In black or brown suede. At \$12.00.

B. Gold Gleams in a Brilliant Season
Not in several seasons have evening frocks been as elaborate as this Winter—many are of cloth of gold studded in rhinestones and glittering beads. This shoe offsets them perfectly. A Biltmore model in gold kid with a fan-shaped buckle in tiny gold beads. High French heel. At \$15.00. The same shoe in silver is \$15.00.

C. The "T-Strap" Slipper is Smart
It has the graceful low-cut lines of the Grecian sandal, the spike heel and the ankle strap that is slipped through the fashionable T-strap. In silver kid at \$15.00; black or brown suede, \$12.00; black satin or brown kid, \$11.00.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

Miss Lottie James, of Toronto, entertained a few friends at tea on Wednesday of last week to meet her guest, Mrs. Lapham, of New York.

The Hon. Charles MacCreary and Mrs. MacCreary recently left to spend a short time in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Small, of Toronto, sailed on Friday of last week for Nassau.

Captain the Hon. Inigo and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas, who have been the guests of the former's parents, the Governor-General of Canada and the Viscountess Willingdon, at Government House, Ottawa, recently left for England.

Mrs. Ingersoll Olmstead and Miss Madeleine Bell, of Hamilton, Ontario, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Bond, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. T. Symons, in Toronto, is again in Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, of Oakville, and Miss Laura Green sailed on Monday of this week from New York on the Mediterranean cruise.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Cox, of Toronto, sailed on Wednesday of last week for England.

At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon of last week, the Rev. F. H. Brexton solemnized the marriage of Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bird, of Toronto, and Mr. Reginald Francis Davison, of Toronto. Colonel Albert Pope acted as best man, and Mr. Charles E. Kilmer, Mr. Edward Bird, of Detroit, the bride's brother, Mr. Gilbert P. Bogart and Mr. C. A. Sinclair acted as the guests to their seats in the prettily decorated church. The bride, who was given away by her father, was a charming figure in her bridal robe of white georgette and beige lace, having long sleeves finished with lace. The long court train was of white georgette edged with pearls and decorated at the end with a bow knot of pearls and orange blossoms. A coronet of large held the long tulle veil to the head, and she wore white satin slippers, and a pearl necklace, the bridegroom's gift. Maidenhair fern and lily-of-the-valley made up the exquisite bouquet. The matron-of-honor, Mrs. C. E. Kilmer, was very smart in rose pink crepe tulle and wore a hat of pale pink felt with drooping ostrich plume, and carried a bouquet of Russian statice. Following the ceremony at the church Mr. and Mrs. Bird received many guests at their residence, the bride and bridegroom and Miss L. Davison, the sister of the bridegroom, receiving with them. Mrs. Bird was in black crepe tulle with corsage of mauve orchids, and black hat with boucle of brilliants. Miss Davison was in blue velvet with hat of silver cloth and carried pink roses. The bridegroom and bride left later for Jamaica to spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Davison wearing a smart tulle coat with coral collar, over a navy crepe gown and a small black hat. On their return they will be at 64 Crescent Road for some time.

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Colonial Bridge

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A Product of CANADIAN PLAYING CARD COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, of Quebec, entertained at dinner at the Parliament Café on Tuesday night of last week, in honor of the Hon. William Phillips, the American Minister at Ottawa, and Mrs. Phillips.



Miss Magdeleine Hebert, of Montreal, is the guest in Quebec of her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Garneau.

Lady Drummond, of Montreal, recently entertained at luncheon in honor of Sir John Martin Harvey and Lady Harvey.

General and Mrs. A. B. Perry, of Vancouver, B.C., who while in Montreal were the guests of Lieut.-Colonel K. M. Perry and Mrs. Perry, have been spending ten days in New York.

Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, is sojourning at Nassau in the West Indies.

The Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Macintosh Bell, at Old Burnside, Almonte, last week.

The Hon. William Phillips, of Ottawa, Minister to Canada from the United States, and Mrs. Phillips were in Quebec for the ceremonies at the opening of the Quebec Legislature. They were guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, who have been sojourning in the Barbadoes, will be in Ottawa for the opening of the House this month.

Major and Mrs. J. W. Sifton, of Winnipeg, are in Montreal. Mrs. Sifton will accompany her father, Mr. Bell, to Egypt, where the remainder of the winter will be spent.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and Mrs. Ballantyne, of Montreal, sail on Saturday of this week in the S.S. *Homeric* for England. They will spend three months in Europe.

The marriage of Yvette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar P. Dorais, of Montreal, to Mr. Jacques Panneton, son of Mr. Justice and Mrs. L. E. Panneton, has been arranged to take place on Wednesday, February 8, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, at the Church of St. Louis de France, Montreal.

Mrs. Walter Clarke, of Quebec, entertained on Wednesday of last week at luncheon in honor of her guest, Mrs. de Lathuiliere Panet, of Toronto.

Following the State dinner in connection with the opening of the Legislature of Quebec on Tuesday night of last week, given at Stenograph, a reception was held. Mrs. Frank McKenna received her guests in a gown of pale pink georgette embroidered in silver and having bead fringe. Miss Yvette McKenna, who received with her mother, wore a gown of white crepe embroidered in crystal beads, fastened at one side with long erise, velvet wick. Among the guests were, Mrs. F. M. McKenna, Miss McKenna, Mrs. Wm. Phillips, Mrs. Lennox Williams, Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, Miss Taschereau, Miss J. Caron, Mrs. Honore Mercier, Miss Mercier, Mrs. A. Gaudin, Mrs. J. M. Perreault, Mrs. J. L. Perron, Miss Gaudin, Mrs. J. E. Moreau, Miss Moreau, Miss Simon, Mrs. P. S. Benoit, Mrs. A. H. Crowfoot, Mrs. C. F. Delage, Miss Delage, Miss Lanctot, Mrs. J. W. Parmelee, Mrs. A. P. Williams, Mrs. Lionel Bergeron, Mrs. Arthur St. Jacques, Mrs. Guy, Miss St. Jacques, Mrs. A. Matheson, Mrs. E. W. Pope, Mrs. J. S. Royer, Miss Royer, Mrs. L. J. Papin, Miss Papineau, Mrs. J. D. Housson, Mrs. G. A. Fages, Mrs. Anatole Pianté, Mrs. Jos. Power, Mrs. Louis Letourneau, Miss Cecil Letourneau, Mrs. G. W. Power, Miss Doreen Power, Miss Patricia Power, Hon. H. Miles, Mr. Ludwig Kempff, Consul-General for Germany, Mrs. Kempff, Mr. Niche, Mr. P. R. Dennison, American Consul, Mrs. Dennison.

Those who were unable to attend were, Lady Lemieux, Misses Lemieux, Mrs. L. A. David, Mrs. J. Nicol, Mrs. A. Leduc, Miss Leduc, Mrs. A. Turgeon, Mrs. Thos. Chapais, Mrs. Arthur Saive, Mrs. W. B. M. King, Mrs. F. Scott, Mrs. J. A. Tessier, Mrs. Adrien Beaudry, Misses Beaudry, Misses Morrisette, Mrs. L. P. Geoffrin, Miss Parmelee, Mrs. C. J. Simard, Mrs. J. A. Grenier, Mrs. Oscar Morin, Mrs. J. A. Motayer, Mrs. L. A. Richard, Mrs. J. L. Boulanger, Mrs. F. X. Lemieux, Mrs. C. A. Fournier, Miss Fournier, Mrs. Braun Langeller, Mrs. T. Simard, Mrs. F. G. Fothergill, Miss Fothergill, Mrs. D. B. Papineau, Mrs. Nemese Garneau.

Mr. A. C. Price, of Kenosha, recently spent a few days in Quebec with his mother, Lady Price.

Mrs. S. G. Dodson was hostess at a small luncheon to-day at the Mount Royal Club in honor of Mrs. F. L. Cork, of Winnipeg, and Mrs. R. H. Baird, of Vancouver.

Mrs. H. A. Stewart, The Chateau, Montreal, is in Toronto on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Philip Oler.

The marriage of Mr. Michael Lafone and Lady Elizabeth Byng will take place at the Cathedral, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, on Thursday, January 26. The Earl and Countess of Strathford and their daughter, Lady Elizabeth Byng, left London on January 3, and sailed from Marseilles on January 5, for Kenya.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, of Montreal, chairman of the Charity Ball, which took place on Thursday night of last week, at the Mount Royal Hotel, and Mrs. McConnell entertained at a dinner at the Mount Royal Hotel prior to the ball, when their guests included Lady Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Stewart, Hon. C. C. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Hon.

Marguerite Shaughnessy, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Snow, Mr. L. McFarlane, Miss Moni Prentice, Sir Charles and Lady Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson, Captain Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Merville, Mr. and Mrs. James Eccles, Lt.-Colonel Royal H. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen White, Dr. and Mrs. Lionel Lindsay, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Owen, Mr.



ENGAGED

The engagement is announced of Irene Virginia, daughter of Mrs. Corley, and the late Mr. Timothy A. Corley, of Montreal, to Hugh James Leitch, B.Sc., son of the late Mr. W. C. Leitch, and Mrs. Leitch, Westmount. The marriage will take place quietly early in February.

and Mrs. Norman J. Dawes, Senator Smeaton White, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watson, and Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson.

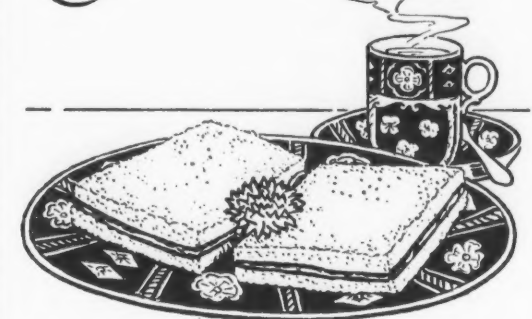
Colonel and Mrs. John H. Price, of Quebec, were in Montreal on Thursday of last week for the Charity Ball and were the guests of Mrs. Price's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. MacDougall.

Mrs. C. E. Taschereau, of Quebec, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week, at her residence, in honor of Mrs. J. E. Perrault, of Montreal. The guests included, Mrs. Frank McKenna, Mrs. Albert Sevigny, Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, Mrs. Honore Mercier, of Montreal, Mrs. A. Gaudin, Mrs. J. A. Perrault, Mrs. Adelard Turgeon, Mrs. W. G. Power, Mrs. L. S. Hebert, of Montreal, Miss Eleanor Parmelee and Mrs. Frank Clarke.

Mrs. Frederick M. Keator was hostess at bridge and tea, at her residence, Garden Street, Saint John, on Monday, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucien Visart de Bury, of Montreal, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Keator, Paddock Street, Saint John. Cards were played at six tables, and the prizes awarded to Mrs. W. B. Anderson and Miss Clara Schofield. At the tea hour several guests arrived, when Mrs. Stewart Skinner presided over the charmingly arranged tea table, the chief decoration of which consisted of silver candlesticks, red candles and scarlet geraniums.

The following ladies and gentlemen were guests of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at dinner at Government House, Ottawa, on Wednesday night of last week. The Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Miss Belcourt, Colonel the Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham and Mrs. Graham, Hon. A. K. MacLaren and Mrs. MacLaren, the Hon. G. D. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. J. Murdoch and Mrs. Murdoch, the Hon. J. L. Chabot and Mrs. Chabot, the Hon. Mr. Justice Rinfret and Madame Rinfret, the Hon. L. A. Audette and Mrs. Audette, the Hon. A. Haydon and Mrs. Haydon, M. and Madame E. R. Chevrier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Edwards, the Consul-General of the Argentine, Miss F. Bate, Major G. Bell, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Bowie and Mrs. Bowie, Sir George Burn, Miss Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Burpee, M. and Madame J. Castonguay, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cory, Mrs. Crombie, Miss I. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Desbarrats, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dillon, A. Durieux, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fielding, Dr. J. E. Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fleming, Mme. Gagnon, M. and Mme. G. Gonthier, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter, Lieut.-Colonel L. R. Lafleche and Mme. Lafleche, Brig.-General C. H. MacLaren and Mrs. MacLaren, M. and Mme. A. J. Major, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Melan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Measures, Major-General H. A. Panet and Mrs. Panet, Lady Pope, Miss G. Pope, Miss M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Scott, Col. Sir Percy Sherwood and Lady Sherwood, Mrs. A. L. Sifton, Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Southam, Lt.-Colonel J. W. Woods and Mrs. Woods, Rev. J. W. Woodside and Mrs. Woodside.

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Crispy bacon, smooth milky cheese, the finest bread and butter—a sandwich that is "different," tempting and tasty, yet fitting for every occasion:

Bacon and Cheese Sandwich

Bacon Butter
Bread Grated cheese

Butter the desired slices of Canada Bread and spread liberally with grated cheese. Add a layer of very thin crisp bacon, top with a second slice of buttered bread, press and cut. These sandwiches are delicious toasted.

Sandwiches are best when made with

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At the start of day, when skies are overcast and the keen wind whines 'round the icicles on the eave troughs . . . when the raw breath of the "smoking snow" is on the air . . . when the pulse of life is low—how welcome is the cheeriness of colour, how heartening the gladsome smile of flowers . . . only a step away, in your own Glass Garden!

Each morn's a new adventure here . . . new flower faces to greet you over night, as well as those that have been your guests for days or weeks . . . good friends all, eager to hearten you, to carry the gayety of Summer abroad into your rooms . . . an artful antidote to Winter's spell.

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